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HALF AND HALF.

A Conflicting Decision on the Income Tax.

THE COURT SADLY DIVIDED

The Tax Cannot be Collected on Rents or on Incomes From State, County or Municipal Bonds—Dissenting Opinions.

Washington, April 8—The income tax decision was made public to-day It is that the law is constitutional except as regards incomes derived from rents and from interest on bonds Chief Justice Fuller read the decision

Beginning at 12 20 Associate Justice Field read an opinion declaring the income tax provision of the tariff law of 1894 to be unconstitutional

Associate Justice White dissented from the view of the court and protested against re-opening decisions of the court of 100 years past He concurred with the majority of the court, however, upon the question of the taxation of State and municipal bonds

Justice Harlan was of the opinion that a tax on gains and profits and income derived from rent of land was not a direct tax that under numerous provisions of this court an income derived from municipal bonds was not a subject of specific taxation in any form by the United States In other matters he was in accord with Justice White At 2 15 the court concluded the reading of opinions

When Chief Justice Fuller began reading the decision he said, amid almost painful silence I am charged with the duty of announcing the opinion and judgement of the court in the case of Charles Pollock vs the Farmers' Loan and Trust company et al'

The contentions respecting the law were

1 That a tax on rents was a tax on real estate and that not being laid according to apportionment was invalid

2 That it was not uniform and a violation of the constitutional requirement that such taxes shall be laid with uniformity Under this head came the exceptions in favor of those persons who were not in possession of an income of $4000, of mutual insurance companies savings banks and partnerships all organized for and doing their business as that of corporations authorized by the States These exceptions it was held, were arbitrary and capricious and not based upon sound public policy

3 That incomes from investments in State and municipal bonds could not be taxed

The Chief Justice proceeded to the consideration of constitutional requirements with respect to the imposition of the two forms of taxation—direct and indirect—and said that the framers of the constitution intended to make the consent of those of whom were expected to pay essential to the validity of any tax They had just come out of a conflict upon the great principle of taxation without representation and they were intended to go together—that Congress should so impose a tax that it would fall with even force and one effect on all constituents of those who voted for it

Those represented in the constitutional convention said the Chief Justice, surrendered their right to levy imposts, excises and duties to general government They looked forward to a time when the great States to the west of them would be coming into the Union and when they gave up that right they did so with confidence that the rule of uniformity would be observed in the laying of taxes by Congress

He quoted various Supreme Court decisions and sought to show that when the income tax questions had been before the court the question had only been considered as applying to the point at issue in particular cases Coming down to the present tariff act he said that the law was passed in time of profound peace, and it was to be taken as evidence that Congress had sought in this matter to form a precedent to establish a departure from the established lines, and it therefore became important to inquire into the circumstances with some attention to detail and for the purpose of comparison, he went back to the enactment of an income tax during the civil war He quoted from a decision in the Springer case, giving the history of the case, and devoting much attention to it, as he said it was upon this case that the defense had apparently relied more generally than upon make any distinction

It is he said conceded in all cases, from Hylton to Springer, that taxes on land are direct taxes Was there, he asked any distinction between a tax on land or one on income derived from land, what in other words, was land but profit on it? The name of the tax is unimportant and he would have been unable to any distinction

The conclusions of the court were stated as follows

1 That by the constitution, federal taxation is divided into two great classes Direct taxes and duties, imposts and excises

2 The imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several States, according to numbers and imposition of duties imposts and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States

3 That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was preserved in the constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several States so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each State

4 That the States surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general government, and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed and that the compromises of the constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action

5 That these conclusions result from the tax of the constitution, and are supposed by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument and the views of those who framed and adopted it

6. That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied upon the general government, except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency, and such has been the practice down to Aug. 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

7. That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and with the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership belonging to the same class.

8 That by no previous decision of this court has the question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced; that so much of the act of Aug 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon rents or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid. The court is further of the opinion that the act of Aug 13 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon incomes derived from municipal bonds As a municipal corporation is representative of the State and is one of the instrumentalities of a State government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not subjects of federal taxation, nor is income derived from State or county and municipal securities since taxation on interests therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised and has a sensible influence on contracts, and therefore such a tax is a tax on the power of States and their instrumentalities to borrow money and consequently repugnant to the constitution

Upon each of the other petitions argued at the bar, to wit

First—Whether the void provisions as to rents and incomes from real estate invalidate the whole act

Second—Whether as to income from personal property such act is unconstitutional as laying direct taxes

Third—Whether any part of the tax if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity on either grounds suggested the justices who heard the arguments are equally divided, and therefore no opinion is expressed In conclusion the Chief Justice stated that this opinion upon the Pollock case covered two other cases The result is that the decree of the Circuit Court is reversed and the case remanded with directions to enter the decree in favor of the complainant in respect only of voluntary payment of tax on the rents and income of its real estate and that which it holds in trust and on income from municipal bonds owned or so held by it.

PREPARING TO CONFORM.

The Administration Will Rapidly Adapt the Tax to the Decision.

Washington April 8—The President was informed of the income tax decision shortly after it was rendered by the Supreme Court, and at 1 30 o'clock he summoned Secretary Carlisle to the Executive Mansion and the two discussed the matter for some time Other members of the cabinet dropped in later, among them Attorney-General Olney The decision was a disappointment, but the administration will at once issue instructions to the collectors of the internal revenue to conform to the emasculated law

Attorney-General Olney said the government would not ask for a re-hearing, but would accept the decision as rendered He was not surprised at that portion of it excepting to the municipal and State bonds from taxation, but expressed the hope that the question of rents might be brought before the court in some other shape when he entertained a strong belief that the present attitude of the court would be revised

In the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary Curtis declared that the condition of the Treasury was governed by revenues sufficient to meet current expenses

Commissioner Miller and officials of the income tax division held a conference to-night of several hours duration at the Treasury Department discussing the bearing of the opinion on the present income tax machinery in operation and changing it where necessary to meet the changed conditions These instructions will be ready for publication to-morrow or the next day

Senator Hill's Opinion.

Washington, April 8—Senator Hill, who more than any one else, antagonized the enactment of the income tax into law when it was in the Senate was an interested spectator and close listener in the court room when the opinion was handed down to-day

"I am naturally gratified," said Mr Hill to a United Press reporter, "at the decision of the court, on two important questions involved in the act. They are both questions I had carefully considered and vigorously pressed in the Senate among other objections to the law For myself, I have never had any doubt that the tax imposed by the income tax law, is a direct tax in all its features and, hence, an unconstitutional tax. The naturally just opinions of Justices Fuller and Field are very able and convincing and will receive the approval of the bar throughout the United States.

"There never was any good reason for the enactment of the income tax law. It was pressed upon Congress by a lot of Populists, socialists, cranks and disturbers and their views were usually adopted. It was class legislation of the worst kind From a political point of view it was the height of folly to adopt legislation of such a character.

"The effect of the decision will, in my judgment, be excellent for the country. I have no question but that the whole act will eventually be declared unconstitutional The first act of the next Congress should be to repeal the law and atone for our blunder. Unfortunately Republicans will get the benefit of repealing the act

MORE SUITS.

Some of the Legal Points Still Untouched.

Washington, April 9—Treasury officials are greatly dispirited over the Supreme Court's decision on the income tax case, and while admitting that they have no reliable data upon which to form an accurate estimate, they express the belief that the net result of the decision will be a loss of at least 50 per cent, from the receipts from incomes. In some cities the loss will be far greater than this, notably the city of Washington, where the loss is expected to reach 75 per cent. Washington, however, is exceptionally a renting city. The proportion of rented houses in other cities of the country also is very large. In 1890 the rented houses in New York city was nearly 9⅝ per cent. of the whole; in Boston it was 8⅞ per cent; in Brooklyn, 81; in Cincinnati, 80, and in Jersey City, 8[illegible] In the other large cities the percentages ranged down to 36 at Rochester. In New York city there were 292,056 rented houses; in Philadelphia, 157,803; in Chicago, 156,506; in Brooklyn, 139,040. The total number of rented houses in the United States in 1890 was 18,120,487, which, during the last five years, has undoubtedly increased very materially. Dwellings, however, represent only a small part of the capital invested in buildings of every character, which produce enormous rentals.

Comparatively little was expected on State, county and municipal bonds, but the total loss, it is thought, will not fall short of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 for the first year, and this loss is expected to increase rather than diminish in succeeding years should the law remain unrepealed. The fact that the court was evenly divided on the main constitutional question it is expected will result in almost endless litigation, thus very materially adding to the expenses of collecting the taxes.

The question has arisen for serious consideration whether the effect of the decision is not to include not only rents proper, but all profits of whatever character growing out of real estate, including farm products, timber, coal and all mine products within the exempt class, so that all real estate, including the buildings thereon, with whatever else is held by law to be a part of the realty, will be entirely exempt from tax. Whether losses sustained through bad rent debts, the amount of expenses incurred in collecting rents or repairing houses are to be deducted from incomes is also a mooted question. Under the decision, rents are not to be included in assessing the income tax.

Suppose, it is asked, a man's income is of a mixed character, that is, from real and personal property. The former is exempt. Can he deduct the expenses necessary for the collection of his income from realty, from his income from personal property before making a return? The question is puzzling the revenue collectors and a legal opinion on the point probably will be sought

Another grave question raised by the decision, is whether the road bed, round houses, stations, etc., of the railroads are real estate or personal property within the meaning of the law. The laws of several States are said to differ on this point, and on several others of importance which are involved in the opinion of the court.

WILL NOT GIVE UP.

Moore Intends to Continue the Contest Against the Income Tax.

New York, April 9.—John C. Moore, who brought the original suit contesting the validity of the income tax, said last night "I am advised by my counsel that the court divides equally on the question of the validity of the tax so far as the $4,000 exemption is concerned. There is a strong expression of opinion by Justice Field that the entire law is unconstitutional. This, however, cannot be decided until there is a full bench The question as to the invalidity of the law on account of the $4,000 exemption can be raised by a motion for a rehearing before the full bench, or by making a payment under protest and suing the collector to recover the money. This is only a partial victory. I intend to continue the contest against the law and, if necessary to do so, I will make my return, pay the taxes and then institute suit to recover."

GREATLY DISPIRITED.

The Income Tax Decision a Serious Embarrassment.

Washington, April 9—Since the delivery of the income tax decision, attorneys and others interested in overthrowing the tax have been taking steps to test various parts of the law in further proceedings. Attacks will be made both on those portions that were sustained by a tie vote and on some fresh points not passed upon in the particular cases decided yesterday Attorney J. M Wilson, who represented John G. Moore in the Court of Appeals in the recent cases, said this morning that further proceedings would be begun immediately. "Several parts of the law will be attacked," said he, "the principal one being the exemption from taxation of incomes under $4,000 annually. This will be attacked as an unjust discrimination I cannot say just yet who the complainants or what the title of the suits will be, but they will be instituted soon, probably within a very few days, and be pushed as rapidly as possible."

Arbor Day, April 19.

Denver, April 9.—Arbor day, April 19, has been set apart by the Governor as Arbor Day. The following is the proclamation issued last evening:

"Under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, approved March 22, 1889, provision is made for the setting apart of one day in each year, to be observed by the people of this State in the planting of forest trees for the benefit and adornment of public and private grounds, places and ways, and in such other efforts and undertakings as shall be in harmony with the general character of the day so established. Therefore, I, Albert W. McIntire, Governor of the State of Colorado, do hereby proclaim Arbor Day, Friday, the 19th day of April, A. D., 1895. And I hereby call the attention of the people to the provisions of the above quoted act, and recommend and enjoin its due observance by all the people and particularly by the officers and scholars of the public schools, and enjoin upon the superintendents of schools throughout the State to promote by all proper means the observance of this day. The custom is one which is not only commanded to be observed by law, but is one of such a beautiful and beneficial nature that it should be so followed and celebrated as to make it dear to the hearts of the people. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1895.

"ALBERT W. M'INTIRE, Governor.
"A. B. M'GAFFEY, Secretary of State."

An Attorney Disappears.

Omaha, April 9.—Gen. T. J. Jones, an attorney, has disappeared, leaving a letter in which he declares he will commit suicide. He claims to have been swindled by his partner, J. M. Miller, of this city. Miller to-night made a denial.

Heavy Floods on the Hudson.

New York, April 9.—Heavy floods are raging on the Hudson at Kingston, Troy Port Jervis, Highland Falls, Balston and other points. Mills are submerged and the damage done to property is extensive.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Early Peace Still Looked for by Japan.

ASPECT AT THE CLOSE OF CHINA

The Emperor of China Has Issued an Edict That No More Officers Will be Killed as the Penalty of Their Defeat.

San Francisco, Cal., April 9.—The following advices were received to-day, per steamer Peru from Yokohama: Early peace is still confidently expected by the leaders of the Japanese government, although not so unqualifedly as 10 days ago. Then the conviction of the ministry was so positive that activity in military circles materially relaxed, and the departure of several bodies of troops, previously ordered to China, were delayed until the outlook should become clearer Now these troops are again ready for an immediate start. Court Ito and Viscount Mutsu, whose opinions are of first importance, are strongly convinced that China earnestly desires to close the war at once If the Chinese ambassador's powers are curtailed, it is in consequence of a deliberate intention to deceive; but it is almost incredible that the Chinese government should invite further disasters by needlessly irritating their antagonist at this stage.

The unconditional and almost abject submission of the Pekin rulers, their open avowal of blame and their promptness in yielding to every preliminary suggestion from Japan, have aroused some distrust, but Ito and Mutsu still believe in the validity of Li's mission.

Prince Komatsu, chief of the imperial staff, is appointed commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in China, and ordered to proceed to Port Arthur. A considerable part of the staff now at Hiroshima goes with him This step is regarded as preliminary to the Emperor's progress to China.

Important changes have taken place in the Japanese ministry Watanabe gives up the portfolio of finance, owing to the difference of opinion with the prime minister, Court Ito, in respect to methods of supplying pecuniary aid to Korea. Count Matsugata, who has filled various cabinet offices, including prime minister and minister of finance, will succeed Watanabe, who will be transferred to the department of communications. Count Kuroda vacates the last named department, and is nominated president of the Privy Council.

At the earnest request of Prince Kuen, the Emperor of China has caused an edict to be circulated throughout his armies announcing that hereafter officers shall not suffer death as a punishment for losing battles; but shall be given opportunities for regaining the sovereign's favor, but if it is proved that on retreating they devastate the regions through which they pass, or maltreat people their heads will be forfeited Prince Kung has submitted a memorial in which the calamities of China are attributed to her own errors of government, and to the fatuity of her own blindness to the progress of other nations.

No Silver for Ben Cable.

Chicago, April 9.—Ben Cable, member of the Democratic State Central Committee, does not see that any good end will be obtained by the silver convention which the State Central Committee has set for June 4.

"The manner in which this convention was called is absolutely unprecedented in the history of the Democratic party," said Mr. Cable. "It seems to me the State Central Committee acted unwisely in making the call at all. The whole silver question may be adjusted to the satisfaction of the people before the campaign of 1896, through the medium of an international conference. The whole silver question as a party issue is a question for compromise and concession, just as a party itself is a result of concessions and compromises so broad and honest as to make it possible for great bodies of men to gather under its banner.

"The cause which the Democratic party may well espouse at this time is that of government control of railways, telephone and street car lines. That will some day be achieved.

"Under the prevailing hard times I suppose the result of the June convention may be favorable to silver. Yet I believe that one year hence the party would hesitate in taking a pronounced stand for silver. When times are bad men are naturally radical. But the times show signs of improvement. In prosperous times men are conservative, and action on so grave an issue as the silver question should not hastily be taken."

Banquet to McKinley.

Hartford, Conn., April 9.—About five hundred people sat down to the banquet of the McKinley club to-night at the Foot Guard armory. It was an enthusiastic gathering and Governor McKinley of Ohio, the guest of honor, made the principal speech and inspired frequent outbursts of applause.

In introducing Governor McKinley, President Porter spoke of him as probably the next President of the United States and the prophecy was enthusiastically greeted.

Other speakers were Senators Hawley and Platt and Hon. Samuel Fessenden.

Only a Whale.

Lawrence, Kan., April 9.—Dr. W. W. Williston, professor of paleontology in the State University, has returned from Humboldt, where he examined what purported to be the fossil bones of an enormous animal found in the Cherokee Strip. He declares that it was only an ordinary whalebone whale. The bones were evidently shipped in several years ago and buried.

The Fate of Lenz.

New York, April 9.—An important cable dispatch was received to-day by Dr. J. E. Worman, regarding the fate of the missing bicyclist Frank G. Lenz.

Lenz went on a bicycle tour around the world. He left New York June 6, 1892, and went through China, India, Burmah and Persia. He was last seen between Cairo and Erzeroun, in Armenia. A correspondent of Outing succeeded in tracing Lenz to Chiganl, a village on the plains of Erzeroun. A cablegram received to-day from the correspondent announces that Lenz arrived at Chilgani May 9, 1893, and left the following morning for Erzeroun. A month later villagers learned that he had been killed in the vicinity of the village of Koord Ali.

A CHICKASAW HELEN.

She Was Fair but False and Men Died For Her.

Perry, Okla., April 9—Near Paul's valley last night, Jamison McClure, a Chickasaw Indian of much note, shot and instantly killed Joe Paul, another prominent and wealthy Chickasaw Indian, who is Indian Judge in Chickasaw. Paul had just returned from Tishomingo where he had been holding court when he found that McClure, who is his nephew, had stolen his wife. The men drew pistols and a deadly battle took place When the smoke cleared away, Paul was a dead man

Two and a half years ago Sam Paul, Joe Paul's father, married an Indian girl After some months the new wife became infatuated with the son, and quit the father for the son. This caused a difficulty between the father and son and the son killed his father. After this he kept his father's wife and it was this same Indian woman that caused the death of Joe Paul. She had become tired of Joe and had in his absence fallen in love with Jamison McClure

This Ship Stopped.

Boston, Mass., April 9—The steamer Etheired of the Boston Fruit company, which was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat on her outward voyage to Jamaica, arrived here early to-day Capt Hopkins, her commander, said

"On April 1 we were proceeding in our regular course, when about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, off Cape Mayi, we sighted a vessel which we could not at first make out we were about a mile from shore Suddenly the stranger fired a blank shot across our bows.

"Of course, when the shot was fired, I stopped and allowed the vessel to come up within hailing distance of us I found it was a gunboat, but could not clearly distinguish the name The first part of it was Nueva, and I could not possibly make out the rest of the name When she saw the British flag floating over my vessel she changed her warlike attitude and quietly steamed past us We then proceeded to Jamaica, where I laid the matter before the proper authorities'

Whisky Trust Suits.

Chicago, April 9—Another chapter of the Whisky Trust sensation was made public to-day in filing a bill of complaint in the United States District Court by Receiver McNulta and the re-organization committee A general allegation is made that up to April, 1893, the three experts who have been at work on the books of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company have found that $3,000,000 cannot be accounted for on the records of the trust. The bill charges Joseph B Greenhut and Samuel Woolner of Peoria with the misappropriation of $290,000 Other defendants named in the bill are Peter J. Hennessy, Nelson Morris and the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company This is the first time the receiver and New York reorganization committee have joined hands in legal proceedings It is only one of a series of bills which will be filed against the trust directors, resident in Illinois.

CRIPPLE CREEK GEOLOGY.

An Important Report of the United States Geological Survey.

Washington, April 9—There has been much inquiry from Colorado for the geological map of the Cripple Creek mining district which is to be published by the geological survey as the result of the investigation of that field as made by Mr Whitman Cross last summer

Mr Cross found as a result of his special study of that district that it is a deeply dissected volcano in a region of granite and gneiss. It is, he says, a typical volcano and the activity within the area in which the mines are situated has been that characteristic of a true volcano. There is a most intricate mingling of predominantly fragmentary rocks, the massive flows which have been greatly shattered or entirely destroyed by later explosion outbreaks, while like eruptions are very numerous and of several different periods

The eruptive period of the volcano was succeeded by one of solfataric action and presumably hot spring waters have in a still later stage thoroughly permeated and decomposed the loose fragmental rocks of the volcano The ore deposits themselves seem to have been a final phase of the volcanic activity of this vent.

"So far as known," the report continues, "the Cripple Creek district is unique in the character of its geology. This fact, together with the extremely decomposed state of the rocks and the extent to which vegetation has covered the hills, makes it almost impossible for the miner and the mining engineer to gain a true conception of the laval geology. It is thought that the map when completed will be of great service in the exploration of mineral area and perhaps, even of greater service in discouraging prospecting in the surrounding country where there is no possibility, Mr Cross thinks of finding deposits like those of Cripple Creek."

A study of the ore deposits was made by Professor R. A. F. Penrose which will, it is believed, be of great service, in clearly establishing the characteristics of the ore veins and in showing their relations to the geology. Furthermore, Mr. Cross is making a careful petrographic study of the eruptive rocks of the volcano which are chiefly of types that are very rare in this country, though well known in Europe and other parts of the world, and it is believed that this investigation will give results of great scientific and possibly of economic interest.

Copyrights for 1894

Washington, April 9.—The annual report of Librarian Spofford of the Congressional library for 1894 will soon be printed. It shows that during the year 62,762 copyrights were entered, as against 58,-956 for 1893, and that 59,762 copyright publication of all kinds were received. Of the publications received about 14,000 were books, 15,000 musical compositions, 50,000 periodicals, and 5000 photographs, while the remainder were made up of dramatic compositions, engravings, chromos, prints, designs, maps and charts.

Mr. Spofford says there has been a steady, though not rapid progress in the extension of international copyrights This has not hitherto been so largely availed of by foreign authors as was anticipated on the passage of the copyright law in 1891 There has, however, been a very large copyright protection extended by it to German, French and English musical compositions, as well as to the finer class of works of graphic art, such as fine engravings, photogravures, photographs and half-tone reproductions of the art of illustration

BILLS APPROVED.

Governor McIntire Reviewing the Work of the Legislature.

Denver, April 9—Governor McIntire appeared at the Capitol at an unusually early hour to-day, and as a result a large number of legislative bills were approved and are now laws Among them was the general appropriation bill, which now has both the signatures of the Governor and Secretary of State attached In signing this bill, the Governor says that he is of the opinion that the items providing payment for Attorneys Stevens and Bonynge, employed by the investigating committees of the Senate and House respectively and for certain other additional clerks, are unconstitutional as also those concerning Shafer, sergeant-at-arms, and Cummings sergeant-at-arms, and of the stenographers employed by such committees, but as the parties mentioned would be deprived of any means of establishing the correctness of their claims in the courts if those items were vetoed, and as the question is involved of the powers of the respective houses to investigate such matters as might properly come within their province, because the necessary means could not be had to meet the expenses of investigation where the same were not provided by previous statute therefore the Governor has determined to withhold his veto upon those items with the understanding that these claims are to be litigated in the courts, and the correct principles concerning the same permanently established

As to the items paying Sale and Thomas for the amounts due them, which were said to be retained by the ex-Attorney General several questions arise among other, whether the Attorney General was the agent of the State in making the contract with Sale and Thomas or was the agent of Sale and Thomas in collecting their salaries The Governor determined to sign the bill as to them with the understanding that these questions should be determined in the courts where they can be fully discussed The auditor has full power to resist these payments

If under the constitution and laws the persons above named have just claims against the State they should be paid If their claims are not just and legal they cannot be collected, in spite of the fact that the Governor has signed the bill As to these items the bill is signed with the distinct understanding that the auditor will pay them only when compelled to by the courts

Among the many other measures approved were the following

House bill No 360, an act to provide for the funding of $175,000 of the indebtedness of the State, $100,000 of which is to provide for casual deficiency of revenue, $75,000 to meet expenses incurred in suppressing insurrection, and appropriating money out of the general revenue fund to pay the first year's interest on the same

Senate bill No 83, making an appropriation for the Benedictine Sisters

Senate bill No 31, providing for punishment of State officers for failure or neglect to do their duty

Senate bill No 119, appropriating $8,000 for the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

House bill No 456 making an appropriation for the State Historical society

House bill No 214 providing for an appropriation for the State Dairy Commissioner

Senate joint resolution asking Congress to cede the Fort Lyons military reservation to the State of Colorado

House bills Nos 478 and 464 appropriating money for the State game warden and State fish commissioner

Senate joint resolution relating to the Mining and Industrial exposition

Senate bill No 294, an act to provide for the appointment of commissioners to the World's Fair at Paris in 1900

Senate bill No 206, an act to define the Twelfth Judicial district and fixing the time of court of said district

House bill No. 11, an act to amend sections 3 and 13 of chapter 76 of the general statutes of 1883, entitled "an act to create an institute for the education of the mute and blind"

House bill No. 91, an act to amend section 1 of an act entitled "an act to amend the attachment laws in justice courts

House bill No 1 3, providing for a bonded indebtedness of $1,200,000

House bill No 94, an act to amend sections 15 and 16 of chapter xcii, entitled "schools of the general statutes of Colorado," the same being general sections 3019 and 3011, thereof and acts amendatory thereto.

House bill No 218, an act to provide for the punishment of train wrecking and train robbing and to repeal general sections 907 and 908 of the general statutes of 1888

House bill No 43, an act to amend section 1 of an act approved March 3 1891 entitled an act to amend an act for an act to provide a code of procedure in civil actions for courts of record, in the State of Colorado, and to repeal all acts in consistent therewith. Approved April 7, 1887

Senate bill 42 an act to enable the several counties of the State to refund the bonded debt, which has matured or may hereafter mature, by issuing refunding bonds, providing for the payment of interest and principal and the registration thereof.

Among the other acts signed were Senate bills No 109 and 276 and House bills No 526, 267 and 94

Senate bill No 69, providing for an appropriation for the State Normal school, remains on the Governor's desk, among a number of others unsigned.

An English Ship Seized.

London, April 9—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that Japan has seized the British steamer Yiksang with a quarter of a million cartridges, near Takee

Depressed by Reverses.

Omaha, April 9.—Judge John M Saher, one of the best known men in Omaha, this morning fatally shot himself. He has recently been depressed on account of reverses of fortune.

PLAYED OUT.

Collapse of the Coolgardie Mining Boom.

IT WAS ALL ON THE SURFACE

The Great Australian Gold Reefs Were Barren as Soon as Depth Was Reached—Enormous Losses to English Investors.

London, April 6.—A sensation was created to-day by the revelation that the Londonderry gold mine in Australia has petered out. The mine was boomed by experts as containing an inexhaustible mass of surface gold, and financed through England, through Colonel North, Lord Fingal and other reputable men in £3 shares. The shares were quoted a week ago at 35 shillings per share, but yesterday they were not saleable at any price. For several days prior to yesterday the heavy sales of these shares mystified many of the credulous of the stockholders, but the reason for this activity on the part of sellers was not known until the directors chose to make public a telegram dated Coolgardie, April 2, announcing that nothing was left of the ore after the surface had been scraped. This disclosure has thrown a cloud over the whole Coolgardie gold fields. The Londonderry mine is now described by other experts as a series of reefs of gold blown to the surface, the substance underneath being quartz absolutely barren of the metal. A great many of the investors in these shares have been completely ruined by the collapse. Colonel North will meet the suspicions of dishonesty on his part by offering to deposit the cash and shares forming his portion of the purchase price of the mine, in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the shareholders. The news of the collapse of the mine created a panic in the mining market yesterday but to-day there was a part recovery.

NOTES FROM CAMP.

Shipment of High Grade Ore From Several Prominent Mines.

Cripple Creek, April 6.—Two cars of high-grade ore were shipped from the Moose to-day. The favorite mine keeps up its old-time production of high-grade ore.

The Maher brothers have just completed their contract to sink the Elkton shaft 50 feet and when it is finally completed they will take another contract for an additional 50 feet.

The workers on the Walter lode are sending out two cars of high-grade ore to the smelters to-day. The ore is hoisted through the Elkton shaft.

The Elkton is sending out four cars of high-grade ore every week which runs from four to six ounces in gold to the ton.

Messrs. Ballard & Co. are getting a little ore from the south end of the Eclipse which they are working under lease. The ore runs about $30 to the ton, but it is hoped that as the drift is extended further to the east that the grade will improve. Some parties contemplate leasing the balance of the claim, and if they do work will start up on it early next week.

The Isabella company will ship two broad car loads of ore to the smelters tomorrow.

The management of the Victor mine will in no way be changed under the new ownership, they being quite satisfied with things as they are at present.

The weather is still very boisterous here and it has been snowing nearly all day, but abated to-night. It is not so cold. Surface prospecting is all stopped for the time being.

EFFECT OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Deficiency for Seven Months of $43,000,000.

Washington, April 6.—Seven months' trial of the new tariff ended last night. The deficiency has amounted to $43,000,000 in round numbers. The customs receipts during the first seven months of the McKinley law were $127,123,942; those of the first seven months of the Wilson law, ending to-day, are $96,547,646. The internal revenue receipts under the McKinley law were, in itself, seven months, $80,489,340; those of the first seven months of the Wilson law, $59,359,610. The total receipts during the first seven months of the McKinley law were $219,582,107; those of the first seven months of the Wilson law were $161,744,668.

Lest any person especially anxious to do exact justice to the new law should feel that the comparison of the first seven months of the new law, under present circumstances, with the first seven months of the old one is not absolutely fair, compare the seven months of the new law just ended with the closing seven months of the McKinley law when a financial distress unparalleled extended over the country, and when buyers were holding back orders for imported goods and importers were delaying their importations. The total receipts during the closing seven months of the McKinley law were $197,584,324, against $161,744,668 in the seven months of the new law with importers rushing in their goods and buyers filling the shelves which they had permitted to become empty in order to get the benefit of the new tariff.

There has not been a single month since the new tariff went into effect without a deficiency. The average deficiency has been $6,000,000 a month, while the McKinley law showed a surplus of $21,000,000 or an average of $3,000,000 a month in its first seven months. Even in all the unfavorable conditions of its last seven months it only created a deficiency of $2,000,000 a month, against the $6,000,000 a month which the Wilson law has shown under the favorable conditions in which it found the markets for foreign goods.

Found Dead at a Hotel.

New York, April 6.—Anthony M. Cannon, 60 years old, of Spokane Falls, Wash., a guest at the Sturtevent house, was found dead in his room at the hotel shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. The hotel notified the coroner's office and Deputy Coroner Ohanlan, after examining the body, declared that no suspicious circumstances indicating suicide were visible, and gave a permit for the removal of the body to an undertaker's. In the dead man's pockets was found a card of the bank of Spokane Falls, in one corner of which was this inscription: "A. M. Cannon, president." Mr. Cannon had been a guest at the Victoria hotel for some time, and when that hotel closed, on April 1, he went to the Sturtevant house. He was last seen about the hotel at 8 o'clock last night. Up to about 2 p. m. to-day he had not been seen to leave his room, and finally one of the hall boys was sent to investigate. As the hall boy could get no answer to his knocks on Mr. Cannon's door, it was forced open and he was found lying dead in the bed. According to the deputy coroner, Mr. Cannon had been dead several hours. An autopsy is the only means by which the cause of his death may be ascertained.

A RAILROAD PROJECT.

Its Success Would Mean Much to Colorado Springs.

San Diego, Cal., April 6.—As a result of special investigations quietly sent out, a conference of some 30 business men was held in the parlors of the Horton house last night to consider a railroad proposition submitted by Thos. Taylor of Utah. Philip Morse presided. Mr. Taylor fully explained the plans of his project.

He has complete patents to a great body of coal and iron land in Southwestern Utah located about Cedar City, Utah, to which point the Denver and Rio Grande would be extended. The value of the deposits as they now appear have been estimated by several competent engineers at $10,000,000. He desires to see a railway built from those coal and iron belts to a Pacific coast harbor, and has selected San Diego as the harbor. The route of the road is from Cedar City southward along the basin on the Colorado river to a point near Yuma, and thence westward to San Diego bay.

His proposition is to put his mineral lands into a company at a valuation of $5,000,000 and he asks of San Diego that it put in the same company the necessary terminal facilities and sufficient real estate to make such a combined value of assets that Eastern syndicates will take hold of the project and finish the work. This is a brief outline of his plan, the more minute details being left for explanation, but it was stated that San Diego would be expected to supply cash unless it would be a small amount for preliminary work.

FOR ANOTHER TERM.

Cleveland Laying the Wires for Renomination.

Washington, April 6.—It is surprising what a number of shrewd politicians in Washington think Mr. Cleveland is a candidate for another term. Gorman, as practical a politician as he is, is quoted as expressing the firm conviction that Cleveland intends to be a candidate, and there are others as active as is the Maryland Senator in the management of party affairs, who express a similar opinion. They attribute to Mr. Cleveland a feeling that he has a mission still unfulfilled, and the belief on his part that once more before the people he can get a complete victory over those who have defeated his plans before Congress.

In furtherance of his plans for the future, he is in full sympathy with the proposition to reorganize the Democracy of Pennsylvania, not because Harrity's organization is not devoted enough to him, but because it is not efficient enough to serve him. It is said that he would like a reorganization wherever possible.

Heavy Damages

Carson, Nev., April 6.—The case of Louis Engler vs. the Western Union Telegraph company has been in progress before Judge Hawley in the United States District Court for the past two days. The jury this afternoon brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, allowing him damages in the sum of $15,000. He sued for $50,000. While Mr. Engler was out driving near Tuscarora a few months ago, his horse became entangled with wires that were down, throwing Engler out and making him a cripple for life, hence the suit.

Carson City Mint Shortage.

Carson, Nev., April 6.—The article in yesterday's Examiner in regard to the mint shortage created quite a sensation in this city to-day. This evening's Tribune, editorially commented unfavorably upon the accusations. The same are not believed. Mr. Jones, assistant melter and refiner, when asked his opinion in regard to the article, said he wanted no newspaper notoriety, and therefore he had nothing to say. He said he knew what was what, and did not care what anybody else thought. He would speak when the proper time came.

Historic Soil.

Boston, April 6.—The committee in charge of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's death at Oakland, Cal., on the 15th inst., recently wrote to a gentleman in this city with the idea of securing historic soil from this vicinity in which to plant a liberty tree to commemorate the day. Accordingly, the recipient of the letter has forwarded to Oakland collections of earth taken from Bunker Hill, Dorchester Heights, Faneuil Hall, Liberty Tree block and from the wharf from which the tea was thrown over in 1773. The tree is to be planted in one of the public squares in Oakland.

The Case of Leist.

Berlin, April 6.—The case of Herr Leist chancellor of the Cameroons, who was guilty of gross cruelty and immorality in his relations with native women, was decided to-day on appeal. The Disciplinary court orders merely that Leist be transferred to another post and pay the cost of his trial. The higher court has annulled this judgment and has decided that Leist be dismissed from the State service with half pay for three years.

A Distasteful Order Canceled.

Washington, April 6.—The United States Minister A. W. Terrell at Constantinople informs the Department of State that the order for compulsory instruction in the Turkish language throughout the Turkish dominion which was so distasteful to Armenians and others has been canceled for village schools. It will, however, be included in the programme of study of the non-Musselmans' educational institutions in the towns of the empire. The native Armenians have preserved their own language through many centuries of Turkish rule, and there are also under the dominion of the Ottoman Porte many thousands of Greeks whom the decree would affect.

General Farnsworth Dead.

Washington, April 6.—Gen. John G. Farnsworth of Albany died of paralysis to-night.

Will be Withdrawn.

New York, April 6.—Manager Frohman announces that Oscar Wilde's play, "An Ideal Husband," with be withdrawn from the Lyceum theater after this week.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Delicate Position of England in Africa.

THE DEATH OF WILDEISM

The Sunflower Prophet Still Has His Followers and Adherents—The Armenian Atrocities—A Parisian Scientific Sensation.

London, April 6.—According to the latest foreign advices, Belgium, both diplomatically and practically, will support France in her claims in the Upper Nile Valley. The Belgian Congo State expedition, under Vandkerchoven, which started in 1893, effected a march toward the Nile, penetrating to a great distance inland. This was all that was generally known of the expedition until very recently its movements having been kept dark. Through a report of Commandant Franqui, who was left in charge of the advanced post which Vandkerchoven established, the fact has been disclosed that a number of Belgian forts have been erected on the Upper Nile basin. This is the first authoritative information that the expedition had penetrated to the Upper Nile that has been made public. Commandant Franqui has made a report to the administration of the Congo State informing the authorities that the Dervishes are menacing his position, and urgently requests that reinforcements be sent him before it shall be too late. On the strength of this it is said that King Leopold is projecting another expedition, with the ostensible purpose of strengthening the outposts of the former one. It is suspected in the foreign office, however, that under an agreement with France, concluded in the autumn of 1894, King Leopold will co-operate with France in the establishing of a Franco-Belgian position on the left bank of the Upper Nile before the English can secure a similar position and accurately define their claims.

M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, demands that England, as the first step in the pending negotiations, shall define what are supposed to be the boundaries of her sphere of influence. This demand has acted as a check to the policy of the foreign office. The Sultan of Turkey holds the suzerainty of the whole region in question, including the equatorial provinces, formerly governed by Emin Pasha. A section of the cabinet are reported to be in favor of making a decisive declaration, claiming the whole valley of the Upper Nile to be within the British sphere, and denying that the Sultan has any rights in the Emin territory. It is believed that M. Hanotaux is willing to refer the matter to arbitration or to conference, but on the other hand, it is suspected that England is afraid to do either lest the question of her occupancy of Egypt should become involved. In the meantime the diplomatic advantage rests with France, and the strain between the two governments, despite the pacific words of M. Hanotaux, becomes intensified.

Archibald Edward Douglas, brother of the Marquis of Queensbury, has written a letter repudiating the statement made in the course of an interview by Lord Douglas of Sawick, eldest living son of the Marquis, to the effect that no member of the family except his father believes the charges against Wilde. In refutation of this statement the writer of the letter says: "My mother, my sister and myself believe the allegations made against Oscar Wilde. The charge against Wilde is being prosecuted under the criminal law amendment act, which classes his offense as a misdemeanor, the maximum penalty for which is two years' imprisonment for each conviction."

Although Oscar Wilde is languishing in jail as a criminal without bail, on a heinous charge, he has still a number of influential friends, who are zealous in his defense, notwithstanding that they are intimate enough with him to know most of the secrets of his private life. Lord Douglass of Hawick, second and eldest son of the Marquis of Queensbury, is one of these. He is altogether the manliest looking of the family. Before the death of his elder brother, Viscount Drumlanrig, he was well and favorably known as plain Percy Douglass. He has an unsmirched reputation, and entirely differs in every respect from his effeminate younger brother, Lord Alfred Douglass. Since his return from Australia last fall Lord Alfred Douglass of Hawick has been an almost constant associate of Oscar Wilde. In an interview this afternoon, he said that every one in his family excepting his father has refused to believe the accusations against Wilde. He himself, he said, was willing at any time to go upon the witness stand in Wilde's behalf, and he was vehement in his denunciation of Wilde's counsel for having withdrawn the suit. One thing certain that no matter what may be the outcome of the case, whether Wilde goes free or is sent to prison, the death knell of Wildeism has been rung and the corpse is prepared for burial. The prurient plays of Wilde and the cognate productions of the second Mrs. Tanquery and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," which are now called "Pinerotic," are doomed and there is a strong reaction towards a healthier treatment of stage representations, while the current decadent literateure will also get a setback.

Nothing has so agitated Paris for a long time as the reported discovery by M. Grousser of a scientific means of tracing the paternity of children who know not their own fathers. It is easy to understand with what alarm the news of such a discovery will be received in a country where illegitimacy is so common as in France. The announcement may possibly cause some tremors of nervousness even in America. The Paris journalists have speedily recognized that nothing could appeal more directly to the interests of their readers, and they have been interviewing everybody of consequence about the probable truth and effect of the momentous news. It is not surprising that some vehement protests have been printed. It is declared that it is time to call a halt in the relentless march of science when it becomes so presumptuous as to invade domestic secrets which it has no right to expose.

M. Grousser affirms with great positiveness that his law is infallible. M. Berenger, father of the famous law which bears his name, hails the news as the greatest scientific triumph of the century and declares that it is sure to prove the best conservator of virtue. M. Zola deems that legislation in the matter is impossible. M. Jules Simon, with his customary optimism, affirms his confidence in the law, and believes in applying it, but points out the danger of blackmail. M. Rochefort, editor of Intransigeant, declares that paternity is like the philosopher's stone. You may look for it as much as you like, but you will never find it."

In a single week, as the news has spread, M. Grousser finds himself the most famous man in France, but his position is embarrassing, not to say dangerous. He is overwhelmed not only by requests to apply the law in individual cases, but by threats of direct evils unless he abandons his inquisitorial investigations.

The Pall Mall Gazette printed the news of the alleged discovery yesterday, and now the subject is overshadowing all others in the London clubs and other places where men do congregate.

Sir Henry James has introduced in the House of Commons a bill imposing a penalty for the utterance of any false statement regarding the character or conduct of any candidate for election to Parliament which may be circulated during a contest for a seat and providing that a seat shall be lost if the opposition candidate or election agent shall be found to be responsible for such statements.

Agents of the Spanish government are active in England making contracts for immediate delivery of large supplies of military stores, ammunition, etc., the Spanish reserve supplies having fallen below the minimum. These contracts are for delivery in Spain to replace the drain caused by the drafts from Cuba.

The foreign office is in receipt of a dispatch from Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador at Constantinople, intimating that certain Armenian bishops are urging the creation of an Armenian council composed of clergymen and laymen to administer the affairs of the provinces under a Christian governor.

Court letters received from attendants of the Queen state that Her Majesty finds Cimiez greatly lacking the privacy she desired, but that she is very much enjoying the scenery and other advantages of the place.

Mr. Gladstone is writing a pamphlet on "The Extinct Forms of Life," in which he will attempt to reconcile the Bible with Darwinism.

Mr. Stead is completing a novel entitled "The Modern Maid in Modern Babylon." The work will deal exhaustively with social and sexual problems.

The Princess of Wales has decided not to go to Copenhagen, having received letters informing her that her mother, Queen Louise of Denmark is rapidly being restored to health.

The steamship "Paris" which sailed from Southhampton for New York to-day had on board the Vigilant's boats and extra spars and sails.

Imputations Expunged

Salem, Mass., April 6.—At the session of the New England Methodist Episcopal conference to-day the Rev. Frederick Woods of East Boston, presented the following:

"Whereas, In the admirable earnest and able address of the Rev. Dr. Lansing on Thursday evening, there occurred serious imputations upon the moral character of the President of the United States, this conference, while recognizing that there is doubtless need of public criticism of some who occupy high places in the land, and while profoundly impressed with the ability and sincerity of the orator who so eloquently served us on our temperance anniversay, yet feels constrained to disclaim responsibility for the utterances concerning which the honored brother is able to speak for himself, however his statements may be construed."

The conference expunged the whole matter from the minutes. During the debate there was considerable excitement and it was difficult at times for the bishop to maintain order.

Chicago Police Changes.

Chicago, April 6.—Superintendent of Police Brennan to-day tendered his resignation to the mayor and the latter appointed Assistant Superintendent Ripley to the vacancy. A disagreement with the police commissioners over the discharge of 50 extra men whom Brennan wished to retain is supposed to have caused the resignation. Assistant Superintendent Ripley says his appointment is only temporary. He will act as superintendent until Mayor-elect Swift has been installed in office, and has named a new superintendent of police.

STATE OFFICERS.

A Complete List of Governor McIntire's Appointments.

The following is a full list of appointments of State officers made by Governor McIntire and confirmed by the Senate:

State Veterinary Sanitary Board—E. J. Temple, Denver; Charles S. Secomridge, Colorado Springs; Bradford H. Du Bois, Denver.

State Inspector of Steam Boilers—Richard Kett, Denver.

Fire Commissioner of the Denver Fire and Police Board—Frank Church; police commissioner of the same, Austin W. Hogle; excise commissioner of the same for two years, beginning the second Tuesday of April, 1895, Charles F. Wilson.

Trustees of the State Normal School—T. C. Clayton, Grand Junction; Mrs. A. G. Brooks, Denver; Dr. R. W. Corwin, Pueblo; Professor Nathan B. Coy, Denver; the last two for full term of six years, the others to fill vacancies.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Dr. Thomas F. Forhan, Rouse; Dr. J. N. Hall, and Dr. T. A. Hughes, Denver.

State Veterinary Surgeon—Dr. Charles Gresswell, Denver.

State Board of Health—Dr. Arnold Stedman, Denver; Dr. R. W. Corwin, Pueblo; Dr. James A. Hart, Colorado Springs.

Adjutant General—Cassius M. Moses, Pueblo.

State Dairy Commissioner—Anna E. Clemmer, Boulder.

State Board of Horticulture—Martha A. Shute, Denver; L. C. Kain, Rocky Ford.

Denver Board of Public Works—E. Monash, Frank Strong, George C. Norris.

Trustees for the Institute for the Mute and Blind—Joseph A. Davis, Silver Cliff; Mary McDonald, Pueblo; Jos. F. Humphrey, Colorado Springs.

State Geologist—T. A. Rickard, Rico.

Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation—Willard Teller, Denver; C. M. Campbell, Denver; A. M. Stevenson, Denver.

Members of the State Board of Pardons—William F. Slocum, Colorado Springs; Ida Noyes Beaver, Denver; Eugene A. Wheeler, Denver; Robert W. Bonynge, Denver.

Members of the Board of Charities and Corrections—Frances C. Belford, Dr. Ida Beaver, A. E. Appel, all of Denver.

State Fish Commissioner—Gordon Land, Denver.

Warden State Penitentiary—John Cleghorn, Rio Grande county.

Commissioner Insane Asylum—Dr. J. T. Eskridge, Denver.

Commissioner Penitentiary—William E. Meyer, Conejos.

Judge Court of Appeals—J. B. Bissell, Denver.

Board of Control State Industrial School—C. P. Hoyt, Golden.

Commissioners Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—Warner A. Root, Denver; Mrs. Jeanette L. Todd, Denver; A. M. Sawyer, Boulder; W. P. Harbottle, Salida; George H. Adams, Saguache; T. C. Greden, La Plata county.

State Board of Agriculture—Mrs. Eliza F. Routt, Denver; Alva Adams, Pueblo.

Assistant Adjutant General—Benjamin F. Klee, Denver.

Surgeon General—Clayton Parkhill, Denver.

Inspector General—Harry T. Davis, Denver.

Private and Military Secretary—Lester G. Brewer, Denver.

Inspector of Coal Mines—David Griffiths, Erie.

Police Magistrate, City of Denver—De Witt C. Webber.

State Board of Pharmacy—A. W. Scott, Fort Collins; C. H. Wells, Pueblo; T. W. Long, Denver.

KOHLSAAT'S BREAD SIGNS.

An Amusing Incident of the Chicago Anarchy Scare Recalled.

"Chicago is so thoroughly recovered from the anarchy scare," said an attorney while waiting for the court to arrive, "that it can afford to laugh at many things that happened about ten years ago.

"I remember that about a year before the Haymarket bomb was thrown the town was considerably worked up over the anarchist meetings on the lake front, the processions with red banners and all that. There was considerable talk about the social revolution, and the leaders of the movement were becoming very prominent.

"One morning when I came down town I noticed on the walls and fences big posters showing a blood red flag with the word 'Bread' across it in white letters. There was something very significant in the design—the red flag of anarchy and the threat of blood behind the demand for bread. Every one on the car was talking about the posters and seemed to think it was a pretty serious matter.

"Well, sir, those things had been put all over town during that one night. It seemed as if there must have been a thorough organization of the revolutionists to put up so many of the posters. I remember that one of the prominent anarchists was interviewed as to the meaning of the red flags and the demand for bread.

"He said it meant that the social revolution was at hand; that the workmen were organized and would get bread for themselves and their families even if they had to destroy the capitalistic class to get it. He said the bread placards were simply put up to give the capitalists warning.

"A few mornings after that more posters bearing red flags appeared in all parts of town, but this time each flag bore the words 'Aerated Bread.'

"The whole thing was a scheme to advertise a new kind of bread being baked by F. S. Kohlsaat, who was then the baker of the town, although he had not become so well known as he is at present. It didn't appear that he intended to frighten any one. He simply chose a novel method of advertising his improved bread, and people were ready about that time to attach a dark significance to anything that was red.

"But the attempt of the anarchist leaders to adopt Mr. Kohlsaat's aerated bread scheme was one of the most amusing incidents of the entire scare."—Chicago Record.

Origin of Punch and Judy.

Boys and girls, old and young, who enjoy immensely the frivolities of a Punch and Judy show will be glad to learn that the exhibition has a serious side as well as a comic one—is, in fact, a direct lineal descendant of the ancient miracle plays which our ancestors were fond of some six or seven centuries ago. At least that is the opinion of the Rev. G. R. Woodward, who on Saturday delivered a lecture on "Ancient Carols" in the chapter house of St. Paul's to members of the Plainsong and Mediæval Music society. He contended that the modern Punch and Judy show, with its tambourine, drum and pipe, represented the triumph of virtue over vice. Punch is very like Pons, or Pounce (Pontius) Pilate. Judy was intended for Judas, the traitor, or for Judith, who slew Holofernes, and Toby was evidently the dog mentioned in the book of Tobit. He therefore discarded the Italian derivation of the word and held that the modern form of the old religious show was simply a corrupted edition of a miracle play which had Pontius Pilate as its hero—London Telegraph.

SIMPLE SALVE.

Salt and water will sometimes revive a person when unconscious from a hurt.

A medical writer says indolence is an indication of diabetes and is frequent in dyspepsia.

According to the late Dr. Brown-Sequard, the "elixir of life" man, a gentle pressure of the ears will control a severe fit of coughing.

Parched corn, which, with a sprinkle of salt, is very nice, is said to be a remedy for that disagreeable sensation known as heartburn, from which parched almonds are also said to give relief.

Here is a simple but efficacious remedy for burns. Grate or scrape a raw potato. Cover the burned part with it. As soon as it becomes hot renew it. Continue to renew at intervals until relieved.

BIRDS, FEATHERS AND FLIES.

The peacock is found in a wild state in India, Ceylon, Madagascar and many other parts of Asia and Africa.

In each wing of the ostrich 26 long white plumes grow to maturity in eight months. In the male these are pure white, while those of the female shade to ecru or gray.

The periophthalmus, a native of the Malayan mangrove swamps, is the only fish which breathes with its tail. If the tail be painted over with oil or varnish, the fish dies of suffocation.

In their native haunts tigers are divided into three classes—the game killer, the cattle lifter and the man eater. The latter is almost always an aged beast, whose teeth and claws are no longer serviceable.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Colorado Springs Man Dying From Morphine.

HE MADE A FATAL MISTAKE

A Curious Wife Murder—The Husband Said to Have Written a Most Pathetic Letter to Make it Appear Suicide.

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, April 7.—A well dressed young man was found lying on the sidewalk on Marion street about midnight unconscious. He was taken to the police station, where it was found from papers on his person that his name was Harry Bell, and that he had been in the commission business in Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek. Later it was learned from friends that he had probably taken an overdose of morphine by accident. He has been drinking heavily of late, and has been unable to sleep. A friend advised him to try morphine. He went to a drug store, purchased some, and took the whole at a dose. At this hour, 2 a. m., there is little chance of his recovery.

H. G. Bell has been in this city for the past two years. Up to two weeks ago he was employed in the warehouse of J. F. Seldomridge & Sons. He lost his job for some reason, and went to Denver to look for another one. He has been drinking a good deal of late. His friends do not think there is any probability of it being a case of suicide. He has a wife and two children at 127 South Wahsatch avenue. They could not be awakened at an early hour this morning.

MURDERED HIS WIFE.

Curious Developments in Connection With a Supposed Denver Suicide.

Denver, April 6.—John J. Ormsby, alleged husband of Mrs. Quine, who is known as his wife, and who is supposed to have committed suicide Thursday evening, was arrested at 4 o'clock this afternoon by city detectives and a charge of murder preferred against him.

Mrs. Ormsby was found by her husband about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening on the bed in their house in an unconscious condition. It was asserted by Ormsby and Miss Nellie Morrison, daughter of a neighbor, that the unfortunate woman had swallowed two ounces of laudanum. It was thought to be a case of suicide, but developments at the inquest this afternoon led Coroner Martin to believe that the woman had been foully murdered. After the woman's death a letter pad was found with the following letter written upon it:

"I am about to end a useless life. Oh, I cannot take the life of my poor child. God be merciful to her. I am not fit to take care of her. She has a good disposition, but I am ruining it. Surely I ought to take her with me. She will have to rough this world amongst strangers. Had I kept my promise to her this never would have happened. She knows my promise, poor pet. Had I been a good mother and taught right she would have made a good woman. I pray God it is not too late.

"I blame no one but myself. Poor John tried to reform me; he is not to blame. I cannot live any longer. What few friends I have I am past saving. Clara will be better without having such a mother as I.

"I have tried and tried to be a good and temperate woman, but as soon as I was prosperous I would fall again. My poor Clara, there is good in her; surely some good woman will take care of her, for I am useless.

"God forgive me. To all my friends I say good-bye."

This letter was supposed to have been in the handwriting of Mrs. Ormsby, but two witnesses at the inquest to-day insisted that the woman had never written the letter.

It was also learned that Ormsby had this morning sold the furniture which was the property of the dead woman. Other evidence was discovered by the coroner and directly afterward he ordered the arrest of Ormsby. He was taken into custody this evening. Sensational developments are expected.

He will not have his hearing till Monday.

A DENVER FIRE.

A Burning Electric Car Nearly Causes a Panic in the Windsor.

Denver, April 6.—A fire alarm from the corner of Stout and Seventeenth streets brought out the department at 9 o'clock this evening. They found a Stout-street electric motor car in a blaze, which was soon put out by the chemical.

Two or three smoking steamers pulled up under the Albany hotel and came near starting a panic among the guests on the upper floors, who, seeing the smoke and fire apparatus and crowd, concluded the hotel was on fire.

OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Worth of Mollie and A. J. Has Been Traded in on 'Change.

In the seven months that the Colorado Springs Stock Exchange has been in existence, over 860,000 shares of Mollie Gibson and Argentum Juniata, the high-priced silver stocks, have changed hands.

Argentum has had over 100,000 more sales than Mollie, the correct figures for the two being, Mollie Gibson, 364,349; Argentum Juniata, 500,862 shares. The monthly totals for the two stocks are as follows:

	A. J.	M. G.
September	11,300	31,910
October	54,578	53,779
November	75,912	53,275
December	114,250	59,590
January	52,225	79,450
Febraury	68,455	42,240
March	129,142	44,105

Mollie Gibson sold down as low as 94 cents and as high as $2.95. Argentum quotations range from 69 cents to $1.80 the highest figures in each stock being reached in November last. Both stocks are now selling above the dollar mark.

The amount of money turned over in trading in the two during the seven months that are under consideration amounts to over one million dollars.

Stated session of Ramona chapter No. 9, O. E. S., Monday evening at 7:30. Visiting members cordially invited to attend.

BILLY EAND GROVER

WILLIAM DROPS IN ON THE PRESIDENT AND HAS A CHAT.

During Which He Learns Some Things Not Intended For Publication, but Is Able to Say That Everything Will Be All Right Soon On the Income Tax.

(Copyright 1895 by Frank W. Nye.)

Probably next to Mr. Cleveland himself Secretary Dimon S. Lamont is the strongest evidence of the brightest examples now living of what may be done by an ambitious American boy. Lamont is the favorite in the president's inner circle of those who know him generally, out of the resident cabinet.

With a due respect to the present secretary of the treasury, I think he is a great deal more than a mere Why we should think of a public man who [illegible] speech on that [illegible] kind is not the [illegible] of greatness at [illegible] and then where we [illegible]

[illegible] this a good healthy cool business [illegible] who could not on this our [illegible] The Century [illegible] give over $5 for, and yet [illegible] makes a most successful minister [illegible] so far down as wine glass and [illegible] is a good thing to do in these days of overwork.

"Overwork is a thing altogether too common among great men—overwork of the growth it would be called if found in the lower walks of life.

"It requires a good deal of genuine courage sometimes for a man who is called upon to go through a four hour dinner and make a humorous and sparkling speech on April fools. But it can be done—so I am told—and has been done.

"I made a visit at the White House not long ago, and though I am not at liberty to repeat the conversation between Mr. Cleveland and myself I can truthfully say that times will be easier and better in all of new spheres.

"With a cordial hug the secretary of war dropped from Secretary Chandler one day and into mine with no design on his part, let it was calculated, and you will not catch me hurrying up a conversation with the conviction that national affairs are down in.

"Mr. Chandler is a very busy man in a trying place, but he manages to keep good nature and preserve the place pretty well between the enterprising press and the aquarium nation.

"One of his experiences, if I have not told it before, may be interesting here, for it shows one phase of his life as a body-guard to the president of a great Democratic nation.

"A very attractive and gentle mannered woman called to see the president on an important matter, but he was very busy, and the secretary said it would be out of the question.

"So she laid her case in extenso before Mr. Chandler in order that he might present it to the president. The matter involved a good deal of detail, and the secretary saw at once that he could not trust his memory with it. So he asked her to be kind enough to write out the case as clearly and succinctly as possible for his convenience.

"'But could you not remember it yourself, Mr. Chandler?' she inquired, with big, blue, appealing, child like eyes.

"'No, ma'am,' said he. 'With the volume of other matters and the great variety of widely different affairs that I am obliged to keep in mind from day to day I am sure that I could not rely upon myself to retain all those details. It would be a physical impossibility.'

"'So you could not keep the matter in mind without a written memorandum?' she asked.

"'No, I am quite sure I could not.'

"'Well,' [illegible] she as she drew herself up to her full height, 'all I've got to say is that you've got a ——— poor memory!'

"With this terse remark she turned the blinding glare of a big diamond on the astonished secretary and floated away like a beautiful cream.

"While we were talking the caloric fled out, and the president, with his concealed design, asked me to come in. He does his work in a large, bare looking room at the back of the White House, on the second floor, overlooking the park and monument.

"As we talked he toyed with the waste paper basket, swinging it to and fro by the ears with four or five official heads, still warm and wet with clotted blood in the clustering hair, rolled about and bumped against each other inside.

(The above is a figure of speech, of course, for, as a matter of fact, there was nothing in the basket whatever except a torn note from a New York publisher asking the president to write an article for his holiday number on "Advantages and Disadvantages of Bald Heads That Has Been Spat Upon.")

"I am glad to see you, Nye," said the president, "for I know that you don't want anything. You don't know how we come to the friend in these days whose cup of happiness is full and who does not yearn for anything. Would you mind looking through the keyhole of that door a minute to see if any one has his eye or ear against it on the other side?"

"Certainly not," said I, going to the door and cursorily glancing through the keyhole as he asked me to.

"Well," said he, dropping his voice to a whisper, "I wanted to say a word to you privately. You are a safe man to intrust with a confidence, I know, for even though you write for the press you would not betray me, I know, and even if you did no one would believe what you said.

"I have been wanting to tell some one for a long time this little truth that is eating my life away, but could not tell it to members of the cabinet very well, for each of them has his own personal troubles to worry over. I cannot even tell my wife, for she, too, has her household matters to think of, but I wanted to tell some kind friend, who would not run right to the telephone with it, that I fear congress is concealing something from me.

"I do not know what it is, but I know it is something. Whenever I run across congress suddenly it stops what it was speaking about and looks out of the window for a minute or so and seems to be cogitating. Of course that is a mere surmise, for congress never celebrates. Now, no one can understand how unhappy all this makes me unless he has been president himself and had a congress on his hands that does not yield him its full confidence.

"The first sign I noticed of reserve was when congress was out till after 2 o'clock one night and did not tell me where it had been. The next morning its countenance met me in the face. I fear that it is leading a double life.

"What would you do if you were in my place?

"Of course some of the things congress does gets into The Congressional Record, but that is only a blind, for surely what we see in The Record could not take up one-fourth of its time.

"Now and then congress passes an act authorizing the building of a bridge perhaps and sends it down here for my signature, but that is only to mislead me and make me think that I have its confidence and am a owed to come in on the ground floor.

"Formerly congress used to come right up to me and look me straight in the eye and allow me to smell of its breath, and there was absolute confidence between us. But now the moment I go up there to listen to the conversation both houses go into executive session, and I have to go out and sit on the doorstep. It has been so all winter.

"No one can fully sympathize with me, for no one understands the case. Some ask me if I intend to call an extra session. What should I call an extra session for when congress is so reticent and taciturn when in my society?

"Of course I feel hurt and grieved, for when a congress will not give the president its confidence and comes in place of nights and takes off its boots to go up stairs one feels that it must come to a bad end."

With that the president wiped away a big hot tear. As I came away his head was bowed sorrowfully on his desk, and a live green Potomac frog that the president had in his pocket to fish with after 4 o'clock had escaped and had, after a cold plunge in the inkstand, quietly vetoed a bill relative to the collection of the income tax.

I like Washington, as we say in North Carolina, right much. I have had no leisure for loneliness or ennui. The man who can be ennuied in Washington must be an abnormal anthropoid. Here you see everybody. The people send their statesmen here and then come here to see how they are behaving themselves. Thus we have the opportunity of meeting the eminent and those who made them so.

Here we find the blade, then the ear and after that the full corn in the ear. The roots and branches of government are here, and if you keep your eyes out you will also find the foliage—the verdancy, so to speak. It comes to seek appointment or appropriation and sometimes blows out the gas.

I am interested in politics—only as every citizen the head of a family should be, I apprehend. As a taxpayer of course I am interested. I am emphatically down on the income tax, as every man is who has any principle or interest.

When we get where we must tax enterprise and impose a fine upon business intelligence by taxing a man's income and exempting and rewarding mismanagement, we need the aid and commiseration of other nations. This is the praiseworthy ambition of every good citizen to make of his particular business an honorable success. The income tax punishes him for this and encourages him to do exactly what Ananias did. And to go still further with the simile he is supposed to report the income of his wife Sapphira. Sapphira is not a citizen. She has no rights, and the collector has no authority to question her about her income; but I, for instance, still carrying out this idea, will be required to report my wife's income, and if our united incomes should be over the stipulated amount I must pay a tax on it, so my wife is not only disfranchised, but the fact is emphasized by making me a detective, and I must not only pay a tax on my efforts to earn more than $3,500 per year, but I must go through my wife's pockets after she has retired, no matter how difficult it may be to ascertain where those pockets are and how to get into them, in order to ascertain what she got for her butter and eggs during the current year, and if I fail to do this and to add it to my own income I am a traitor to my country.

Whatever future generations may say of our intelligence and statesmanship I know not, but I am positive that their remarks regarding the income tax will be entirely unfavorable.

I am also required to report the income of minor children and to go through their little toy banks while they are asleep.

I was a postmaster once, and I point to that era of prosperity with pride. I held the office four years, and yet it was a period of uninterrupted peace and comfort. Wheat was $1 a bushel and hay $20 per ton. Everybody had employment, and dress sleeves did not require crinoline to hold them in shape. There were no strikes, and poor people did not simply die sarcy.

My office was raised out thoroughly every spring, and I have never repeated a word outside of my family which I read on any of the postal cards passing through my hands. I regarded the office as a solemn trust, and I never failed to put back the illustrated papers and magazines into their wrappers after I had gloated over them. Good white oak and hickory wood sold for $4 per cord, and we were at peace with all the nations of the earth. Hostilities were unknown for the required time were advertised in my own paper, and patrons of the office who suffered from drought had their stamps licked for them without a murmur.

Only once I had congressional ambitions, and that was temporary. I visited Wyoming at the time of her admission to the Union as a state, and the legislature offered to make me a senator if I would become a citizen, and I was tempted to do it, for it was a great honor, but I remembered how close the air is in the senate chamber and how many interruptions I would have while doing literary work and while other senators were speaking and when I needed a so-no quiet, so I declined the seat. Besides, too, the salary is only $5,000 per year, and I would have to make campaign speeches every fall without any box office receipts. I would have to give a large part of my salary to various charities, and little red babies would be named after me, each of whom would have to receive a silver mug. The papers at home would attack me every time I failed to vote, and even harder perhaps when I did vote. My business at home would go to the dogs, and if I failed of a re-election I would be made sick at heart. My boys would grow up to think the government ought to provide for them and the railroads give them passes. My wife would need a new dress, and we would feel hurt if we did not get as much attention as the senators from New York and Massachusetts.

I would have to bring my team here to Washington, where feed is high, and the reporters would be all the time asking me what was done during the executive sessions, and they would roast me and raze upon personalities if I refused to tell them, and the senate would despise me if did not refuse, and there you are.

On the whole, I decided to remain free as a bird, free to eat with my knife, free to express my opinions, free to ride on the horse cars, free to attend whichever church I chose, free to criticise legislation, free to go to sleep in the press gallery and free to write as I am now writing.

Yesterday I received advance sheets of a new poetic volume which will soon astonish the world. It is by a rising poet, who asks me to mention the book casually in the paper, so that the public may be prepared for it and not fool away its money on other literary trash prior to the appearance of this work.

In a frank outburst of poetic passion the poet writes on the title page as follows:

If all the poems I have written
Was piled together in a pile,
And with a candle it was bitten,
You could see the fire for ½ a mile.
If all the gold that I have gotten
For all the poems I have wrote,
It would not hurt the feeblest kitten
To pour it molten down her throat.

The book teems with such beautiful fragments of the brain as this and will mark an era in the literary history of the United States. I was about to say that it sounds the tocsin of a literary revolution, but perhaps I should say the antitoxine instead.

Bill Nye

TOBY OF TEXAS.

SOMETHING DARKES VOTOWZED BY WAY "SALESMEN."

Mortgaging Everything on the Place For a Fancy Clock—Mules and One Armed Rocking Chairs Taken as Security. Charged Extravagant Prices.

A clock seems to the average American citizen a commonplace, everyday affair, an institution that he would miss certainly if deprived of its warning signals, but it would never occur to him to make sacrifices to obtain it. To the plantation negroes it is a costly luxury, which has been worth for long years to the time pretty accurately by the sun, as the farmer did before him, a clock is regarded as a sort of idol, a priceless possession to obtain which he would mortgage the very bed on which he sleeps or the cow upon which he depends for sustenance. Certain astute and enterprising clock peddlers have discovered this fact, this folible of the backwoods party, have taken advantage of their discovery and have made a lot of money out of it.

This is now a regular business. One man is placed in charge of a large territory, say three or four counties. He hires a number of subordinates, furnishes each with a buggy or road cars and sends them out into the country to traverse remote pine woods lanes and "neighborhood" roads in the most sequestered regions in search of customers. The so selling agents go round in the spring when the seed is being put into the ground, when the work looks its best and when the financial outlook seems most promising to the improvident negro, who has wiped out all his last year's debts (from sheer inability to pay them) and has begun over afresh. These clocks are large, tall, imposing. There is a great deal of newness and shininess about them and some gilt. Those who know calculate that they are worth from $6 to $8. They are sold to the negroes for $12 or $14, to be paid for in the fall, when the crop is gathered, but before they are set up on the clumsy shelf over the big fireplace in the dingy cabin the buyer must sign his name (or its cross mark if he cannot write) to a certain paper which the agent draws up for the negro's approval and his own advantage. The agent takes an inventory of the buyer's possessions. If he owns a mule yet unmortgaged to the owner of the land he is planting or to the storekeeper who has agreed to supply him with groceries during the summer (groceries in this instance being largely interpreted as bacon, flour, sugar and molasses), the clock man will take a mortgage on the mule, or if the buyer possesses a cow or hog he will take a mortgage on the cow or hog; but, failing these large and easily traded possessions, the agent is quite willing to accept bedsteads and mattresses, feather beds, rickety bottomless chairs, pitchers, even teacups and saucers of the commonest variety, as security. He leaves away his chattels, leaving his customer overcome with delight at his new possession, which is the observed of all observers when neighbors come in, and its constant ticking and ability to strike with loudness and abandon is a source of lost recurring pleasure.

On one of these papers which the clock peddler sells and which was bought by a land owner in order to prevent a worthy colored woman on his place from having to give up another scanty store of worldly possessions the writer saw among the articles enumerated "one rocking chair, with the arm off, given to me by Miss Anna Davis; one glass pitcher, bought from Mrs. Warren Beer; a feather bed and two quilts, one a log cabin pattern and the other odd pieces; one photograph album, one Plymouth Rock rooster," and had the landlord not paid the $10 yet due on her elaborate clock the good woman would have seen her domestic valuables sold to some fortunate farmer's wife for a bale of cotton or corn and been left with nothing to comfort her during the dreary winter nights, when chills chase down through the chinks and knotholes of her cabin, but to keep the tawdry, glass faced clock up against the clay chimney. In one instance a cow which had power the crop and at the same time furnished milk for the family was sacrificed for a clock. The owners of these showy timepieces can judge the hour accurately by the sun marks they are accustomed to notice on the floor of their house. When the patch of sunlight reaches a certain uneven place or perhaps a knot in a plank of the floor, they know that it is 12 o'clock, and so on. They do not know the significance of the letters on the white face of their much prized ornament or the meaning of the little secondhands going round and round, but these clocks have one superlative charm in the eyes, or rather the ears, of their owners. They can strike with extraordinary harshness and loudness, and when this startling sound is heard resounding through the two bare rooms of the house the listener feels that he has a new claim to respectability. It was this alarming attribute of the tall clock which induced the worthy "auntie" to mortgage her comfort and necessities for its possession.

The average plantation darky makes between $1 and $2 cents a day during the months that he works. His wife, if she is smart and industrious, can earn this amount also part of the time. During the cotton picking season they can make 50 cents a day and oftentimes more. As a rule, they have a great many children, who work in the "sack crop" planted near the house, but who are unable to add much to the income of the family. It is plain, then, that they have little if any money to spend for anything that is not strictly a necessity, yet the agents and peddlers who persecute them to buy their wares do a fairly good business among them.—New York Tribune.

COUP'S HIPPOPOTAMUS.

It Was Death to the Showmen and to an Inoffensive Sunday Paper.

[Special Correspondence.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 1.—"The recent death of W. C. Coup, the showman, whose name must be very well known throughout the United States," said a veteran newspaper man of this city, one of the jokers today, "reminds me of a rare newspaper sensation that was worked here some 12 or 13 years ago in which Coup's hippopotamus played the part of leading colossal character.

"Coup, who was then in his days of decline as a showman, was running a tent exhibition which he called an unequaled equescurriculum. I have never seen this name since he used it, and I don't know just what it meant. It had something to do with horses, of course, and his show was made up mostly of them, but his hippopotamus was its pride and joy, and its remarkable qualities were made the chief feature of his advertising. Now, there was then in this town a Sunday newspaper, since dead, the publishers of which were about as near collapse as was Coup. So closely faulted was the sheet that the street sales were nursed every Sunday as they have rarely been watched on any other paper, for if they fell below a certain figure any week it would be impossible to raise enough money to pay for the paper stock, and that meant dire distress. This condition had become so serious and so chronic that every Saturday night the two young proprietors took counsel together, and if there were no real sensation in sight they used to invent one.

"One Saturday night things looked pretty blue about the office. Nothing at all was in view, and it did seem as if there was no chance whatever of the requisite number of papers being sold. At about 10 o'clock in the evening one of the proprietors had an idea. He communicated it to the other fellow, who agreed that it was a good one. Then the man with the scheme went into a little den that was shut off from the rest of the office, sat down and wrote hard and fast till about 1 o'clock. Every few minutes the other proprietor would reach in through the little hole in the wall and take whatever was finished of the story, read it over, embellish it with subheads and give it to the foreman. Meantime the composing room door was locked, so that no one could get in or out, and the office served the men with coffee and sandwiches free.

"The paper was held an hour that morning, but when it did come out it kicked up a big sensation. On the first page, leading everything, was a four column account of the escape of Coup's hippopotamus—Coup had been showing here that week—as the equescurriculum was being loaded on the train to go to Canandaigua, the next stand. More than half the story was couple leaded, and it was all told in the most detailed and matter of fact style. The copy had even been cut in four line takes, so that the article should have the appearance of having been got out in extreme haste. The big beast, according to the fake story, had rushed off to the northeast of the city after his escape, had found his way to Irondequoit Bay and had plunged into its waters, after destroying some acres of standing crops and several apple orchards.

"The local regiment of militia, the story concluded, had been called out and had pursued the animal, but in vain, and as a last resort a ten pounder cannon had been taken to the spot and was being trained upon the hippopotamus when the reporter had to leave for the office so that the paper should have the story. All day long that Sunday the people of Rochester streamed down to the bay, anxious to see the ruined crops and orchards and to learn what was the result of the cannonade that was about to begin when the reporter left. The homeward bound stream began pretty early, but the two of those going down did not abate till long after noon. Meantime the street sales of the paper boomed as it was hoped they would, and the old drum cylinder press on which the sheet was worked was kept running till 10 o'clock, and then the stock of paper on hand ran out. Next day the publishers got a telegram from Coup for 5,000 copies of the paper, and the total financial returns were sufficient not only to pay for the paper stock used, but the wages of the compositors as well. It's more than an even chance that the after effects of the fake were bad enough to make up for the first boom the story gave the paper, but there is no question that it was a success that day."

CHARLES APPLEBEE.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Frank Daniels will tempt fate as a star next season in a comic opera called "The Wizard."

Nearly every important city in the country will have at least one summer opera company this season.

Boerboim Tree will not visit this country next season. He has not been as successful as he expected to be.

Mme. Rejane has created a genuine sensation by her acting in "Ma Cousine" at Abbey's theater, New York.

Richard Mansfield promises to do a great deal for the American dramatist at his New York theater, the Garrick.

Nina Bertini-Humphreys, the soprano, and Mertens, the baritone of the Tavary opera company, will soon be married.

Marie Tempest has made a great hit in burlesque at Daly's theater, London. She is said to receive a salary of £100 a week.

Edwin Knowles will control three of the most important theaters in Brooklyn next season—the Amphion, Columbia and Park.

The wiseacres who predicted disaster for Sadie Martinot's starring tour were sadly mistaken. She is still out and making money.

Adelina Patti may come to America next year for another farewell tour. She is now meeting with the greatest triumphs of her career in London.

Kathryn Kidder's suggestion that she could make a success of "Mme. Sans-Gene" was ridiculed a few months ago. Now she is adding to her bank account at a terrible rate.

Anna Warren Story has been successful as an entertainer this season. Miss Story was formerly with Lawrence Barrett and Edwin Booth. Of late years she has taught elocution and given recitations.

Evidently Louisville authority is not in accord. The county judge refuses a local option election, and the chief of police swears there shall be no more gambling. The great waves of reform which so periodically pass over Louisville work in a mysterious way their wonders to perform.—Covington Commonwealth.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, George W. Sharrock and Esther Sharrock, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, did, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1888, by their certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of the county of El Paso, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1888, in book 96, on page 525, of the records of said county, convey unto A. L. Lawton, as trustee, certain real estate situate in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, more particularly described as follows, to-wit

The northeast quarter (ne 1-4) of the southeast quarter (se 1-4), the south half (s 1-2) of the northeast quarter (ne 1-4), and the northwest quarter (nw 1-4) of the northeast quarter (ne 1-4) of section thirty-one (31), township twelve (12), range sixty-eight (68) west, county and State aforesaid, except a strip of land one hundred (100) feet wide through said premises granted to the Midland railroad for right of way.

Which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of their one certain promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., one year after date thereof, for the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from date until paid

Whereas, The said deed of trust provides that in case of default of the payment of said note or any part thereof according to its tenor and effect, then the said trustee may sell the said premises at any time thereafter upon giving notice by an advertisement published for four weeks in any newspaper then published in said county of El Paso, that he will sell the premises herein conveyed at public auction at a day and hour to be by him fixed, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, for cash to the best and highest bidder, and

Whereas Default has been made in the payment of all of the principal of said note and of the interest thereon from the 9th day of April, A. D. 1894, and

Whereas The said George W. Sharrock departed this life on or about the first day of October, A. D. 1891, and the County Court of said El Paso county, has had charge of the estate of the said George W. Sharrock since his said decease; and

Whereas The said promissory note with interest then due was on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1895, proved and allowed by the said County Court of El Paso county, as a claim against the estate of the said George W. Sharrock for the purpose of foreclosing this said deed of trust and paying said claim, the note and interest above mentioned, by sale of the premises above described, and

Whereas More than one year has elapsed since the date of the decease of the said George W. Sharrock,

Now, therefore, I, A. L. Lawton trustee as aforesaid at the request of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., the legal holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority and power in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, and in pursuance to the provisions thereof, will on Monday, the 29th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of County Clerk's office, in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and State of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying the said note and the interest thereon as well as the costs and expenses of executing this trust

Dated, March 28, 1895.

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.

First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of six hundred dollars ($600 00), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Victor Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling company, defendant, in favor of Thomas L. Darby, plaintiff, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said defendant I have levied on the following property, to-wit.

The Victor Consolidated and the Victor Consolidated No 2 lode mining claims, Mineral Survey No 8747, the location certificates whereof are recorded in book 8, at pages 168 and 191 respectively of the records of location certificates in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county Colorado, also the Calhoun and the Calhoun No 4 lode mining claims, Mineral Survey No 8785, and the Calhoun No 2 lode mining claim Mineral Survey No. 8871, the location certificates whereof are recorded in book 8 at page 166, and book 9 at page 27, respectively, of the records of location certificates in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, all of said property being situate in the Cripple Creek Mining district, county of El Paso and State of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 26th day of April, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front (east) door of the courthouse in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 27th day of March, 1895. M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys
Date of first publication, April 4, 1895.
Date of last publication, April 25, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of The Del Monte Mining and Milling company, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, room 56, Bank Block, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Monday, the 22d day of April, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Stock transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 19th day of April, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and remain closed to and until Wednesday, the 24th day of April, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 28th day of March, 1895.

Per order of the Board of Directors.
F. E. BROOKS, Secretary

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting, which should have been held Oct. 28, 1894, of the Hassel.-Talcott Foundry and Iron Co., will be held Thursday, April 4, 1895, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the office of the company, for the election of officers and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WM. W. HASSELL, President.

The famous Colorado Short Line of the Missouri Pacific is an A. 1 line to Kansas City, St. Louis and New York city.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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Three months.... 1 50 | One month..... 50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

For annum..... $1 25 Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.
Address remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
Editor and Publisher.

THE GROWING GREATNESS OF THE PACIFIC.

One of the most timely articles that appear in the reviews for April is ex-Minister Lorrin A. Thurston's, in The North American, on "The Growing Greatness of the Pacific." He takes for his text a remark made by Mr. Seward in 1852, in which the coming importance of the events on our western shores was prefigured in a really astonishing way. At that time, there were no railways west of the Missouri river, and only a few miles west of the Mississippi. California was just beginning to develop her mineral resources, and had not yet begun to grow fruit or vegetables. The whole vast region west of the Missouri river was called on the current maps "the Great American Desert." Japan was not open yet to the influences of civilization. Australia was still simply a convict colony. As we look back at the condition of things at that time, it must appear that Mr. Seward was indeed gifted with the prophet's vision.

Events go so fast in our time that we have to stop and think once in a while to realize what has been done within the lifetime of men still young. Contrast the condition of the countries bordering on the Pacific fifty years ago and now, and you will be astonished at the advance. The world's progress during those forty years has been to a wonderful extent on the shores of the great western ocean. Its commerce, although not yet equalling the commerce of the Atlantic, has advanced much faster, until now it forms a very respectable percentage of the world's total; and the trend of events is to increase its importance to an extent to which the advances of the past forty years may well seem small. Here are a few facts that are adduced by Mr. Thurston in his summary of what has been done in this country alone to make the Pacific a more important ocean:

"How many realize that of the 161,000 miles of railroad in the United States in 1889, 71,600 miles, or nearly one-half, are west of the Mississippi, and that of this 11,170 miles are west of the Rocky mountains? The railroad building of the East has been of steady growth, but that of the West has leaped into existence almost within a decade. The 'pony express' and the 'prairie schooner' of Seward's day has given place to six great transcontinental lines of railway, which penetrate from the East to the Pacific coast, all of them constructed since 1869. The railroad building of the East is comparatively at a standstill, but it is continuing in the West on a scale which will soon give it a preponderance. Already California stands third on the list of value per capita of railroad property, owning $741 per capita, being surpassed only by Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and being followed by New York with $549 per capita, Ohio with $433, and Virginia with $248, those States being the highest in their respective sections. California alone mined one-third of the gold product of the United States in 1893. During the ten years from 1884 to 1894, the shipping owned in the Atlantic and Gulf States decreased 710 in number and 125,000 in tonnage. During the same period the shipping owned on the Pacific coast increased from 1221 with a tonnage of 234,669 in 1884, to 1520 and a tonnage of 456,559 in 1894, an increase in number of 299, and in tonnage of 121,690."

But the progress in the Pacific side of this country, immense as it has been, has scarcely kept pace with the progress on other parts of its immense coast line. The trade of Australia has increased faster than that of almost any other country in the world. The new Japan now stands only on the threshold of her greatness. Chile is preparing to take a full share in the world's progress. Russia is making a railway, whose port will be on the Pacific, which will divert to the Pacific a tremendous amount of trade which heretofore has gone the other way. The Nicaragua canal will make as much difference to the Pacific as the opening of the Suez canal did for the commerce of the Indian ocean and the Mediterranean.

Mr. Thurston says little about Hawaii in this article; but the reader can draw his own conclusions. Hawaii is the key to the commerce of the Pacific. The nation that holds those islands will be in a position to control the largest part of the trade of which is carried on across that immense expanse. Shall that nation be England, or Japan; or shall the United States take what is offered as a free gift? Shall Vancouver or San Francisco become the New York of the Pacific? Shall the commerce of that great ocean pour its swelling tribute into the lap of England, or into our own?

These are some of the questions which will have to be decided by this country before the end of the present century.

AN INDICTMENT OF CHRISTIANITY.

In the current number of The North American Review is an article by Mr. I. Zangwill, which in some respects is the most noteworthy article in The Review. Mr. Zangwill, as everybody knows who keeps up at all with literary gossip, is a young man who has been making a name for himself in London. He is a Jew, and is not ashamed of it. In this article he not only states what he thinks is the position of Judaism, but in contrast with that, states also what he conceives to be the position of Christianity. What he says is the most tremendous indictment of modern Christianity that we have seen in many a day. Perhaps it will do Christian readers good to shake up their mental dry bones by pondering this attack.

After affirming that modern science has been coming nearer every year for some time past to the Jewish conception of God; after characterizing the Jewish system as "sociology raised to religion;" Mr. Zangwill proceeds as follows:

"The Mosaic code, with its Rabbinical commentaries, became the nucleus of a poetic domesticity that sweetened poverty and persecution; it made Israel cohere and be one of the brotherhood of obedience, despite dispersion to the four corners of the earth. This sanctified sociology made the sensuous sacred equally with the spiritual. Judaism sanctified the sensuous. Christianity was an abolition of the sensuous. In the result Christianity succeeded only in abolishing it from religion, not from life. No priestly pitchfork has ever expelled human nature. Christianity has fostered an unfortunate dualism by which part of life has become secular, and religion, which should be the breath of the whole, is set in opposition to the material framework of life. The attempt to ignore the flesh and the world must defeat itself; the flesh may be brought under law, it must not be relegated to the Devil. In Judaism even sanitary arrangements are part of religion. To put away certain sides of our nature, as though God were ashamed of them, is of a piece with that other dualism of 'Science versus Religion.' The uneasy tread with which religion regards science is really a suspicion that the Creator is a dishonest dealer whose books will not bear auditing. Nothing is more indicative of the opposed Weltanschauungen of Judaism and Christianity than their marriage services. In Christianity, marriage is a concession to the weakness of the flesh. In Judaism, it is the divinely ordained method of perpetuating the race joyfully and nobly through love. 'Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who makest the bridegroom to rejoice with the bride.' The Christian formula savors of topsy-turveydom. To make the continuance of the human race merely a concession to the weakness of the human flesh is to deny the divinity of life. Christianity is a religion of death, of pessimism, as Schopenhauer saw, or at least another-worldy religion. In practice, of course, Christianity manages to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, and the dualism of its creed is paralleled by the dualism of its code in actual life. It is not only in the Hegelian logic that to be and not to be are the same. The Christians around us run contrary ideals with amusing simultaneity—one code for daily life, one for church, a lachrymose liturgy followed by a fashionable parade. They eat their cake and lay it up in Heaven as well; besides believing that it is wrong to eat cake anywhere, anyhow. Religion is outside life, as sentiment is outside business. It is something strange and esoteric, like Greek plays and the blessed word Mesopotamia."

We hope our Christian readers will not be too much shocked by the somewhat flippant tone of this assault to consider seriously whether there is not some ground for the indictment. Sometimes we may learn from our enemies. Leave out, if you can, the sting of the satire, and look at the assertions of fact. Is it true that Christianity—not in its essence, but as it is commonly preached and taught—as an other-worldly religion? Is it true that the effect of the preaching we hear from most Christian pulpits is to make men and women believe that this world belongs to the Devil? Is it true that Christianity, as taught in our churches generally, puts away certain sides of our life as though God were ashamed of them? Is it true that there is a dualism in Christianity as commonly practised by its professors—that there is one code for daily life, another for church? Is it true that religion is outside life, as sentiment is outside business?

Some of the criticisms made by Mr. Zangwill apply especially to the Church of England. His reference to the marriage service has in mind the service of that church. His "lachrymose liturgy followed by a fashionable parade" is intended to hit that church particularly. But laying aside those parts of his criticism which are meant to apply particularly to that one branch of the Christian Church, enough is left to constitute a most serious charge against Christianity in general. Is it true?

It may of course be allowed, for the sake of argument, that the charge may be true as applied to the practice of Christianity by its professors, and the teaching of it by its ministers, and yet be false as applied to the essence of Christianity—to the teaching of it by its Founder and great Exemplar. But if this line of defense be taken, it lays the defender open to another most serious charge—to no less a charge than that the church has entirely misapprehended the spirit of its Master, and has foisted upon its adherents a system entirely different from that which He taught and practised. We think that most Christians will prefer, if they undertake a defense, to repel the charge on the other ground; namely, that Mr. Zangwill has falsified the doctrine and the practice of Christians generally, and has misapprehended the spirit of it as it is exemplified in the teaching of its ministers and the lives of the people who profess it.

It seems that if Christianity is to be a successful religion, in the way of making men and women better, it must be a religion as much for this life as for the life to come; there must be no dualism in its code; no belief practically acted on, that this world belongs naturally and properly to the Devil, while the other world only belongs to God. We believe that the this-worldly side of Christianity has developed of late years; that there is much less now of the duality which Mr. Zangwill criticises than there was half a century ago, or even a quarter of a century. You will find protests as strong as this of Zangwill's against the ascetic kind of Christianity in Charles Kingsley and Archdeacon Farrar, and before them, in Dean Stanley. The church has made notable progress, we believe, in the last twenty-five years, toward the conception of God in his world—not outside of it. We believe that Christianity is growing in the breadth of its conception, and that it is coming to regard nothing as "common or unclean" which God has made and put here in this world. It is the old lesson that Peter had to learn down there at the house of Simon the tanner in Joppa. Even he did not learn it perfectly, though it was revealed to him in a heavenly vision; and the church has had to learn it over and over again, from that day to this. Luther knew it better than most men, and we guess the church he founded retains the lesson better now than most other churches; but the Puritans did not know it at all, and it is largely their conception of life that has modified English and American Christianity until it is fairly open to criticism like this of the talented, if somewhat bitter, Jewish critic whom we have quoted.

MORE ABOUT THE INCOME TAX.

The April number of the Review of Reviews contains some of the best editorial discussion of current events that is anywhere to be found. In fact, we consider its editorials, with those of The Outlook, the best of their kind. The kind is an independent review of events and their tendencies and meaning. Neither of these periodicals is partisan, both of them are patriotic, and both of them speak from a wise knowledge, and generally with calmness and great good sense. In the current number of The Review, the opening editorials are on the income tax, and give a very clear idea of the position of those who hold that such a tax is unconstitutional. The next paragraph touches another point, and one that is decidedly important. We quote it:

"The legality of the imposition is one thing, and the wisdom and policy of it are quite a different thing. Whatever the Supreme Court may rule as to the constitutional bearings, the American people have yet to be convinced that a Federal income tax is an advisable means of securing public revenue. Mr. John Stuart Mill, who may well be quoted for his opinions on the policy of such a tax, reasons that however fair it may be in theory, it is in practice one of the most difficult to apply. 'Notwithstanding,' says Mr. Mill, 'what is called the inquisitorial nature of the tax, no amount of inquisitorial power which would be tolerated by a people the most disposed to submit to it, would enable the revenue officers to assess the tax from actual knowledge of the circumstances of contributors. Rents, salaries, annuities and all fixed incomes, can be exactly ascertained. But the variable gains of professions, and still more the profits of business, which the person interested cannot always himself exactly ascertain, can still less be estimated with any approach to fairness by a tax collector.' And he finally concludes that 'direct taxes on income should be reserved as an extraordinary resource for great national emergencies, in which the necessity of a large national revenue overrules all objections.' It seems to us that this is a justifiable conclusion and one particularly applicable to the United States. We have tried an income tax once, in a time when 'great national emergencies' overruled constitutional objections not only to this particular measure but also to several other Congressional ventures quite as doubtful from the legal standpoint. But in times of peace the country may well prefer a close regard for the constitution. If that venerable document does not suit the times, there are processes by which it can be amended."

This strikes us as a sane and sensible view of the question, and therefore one which should commend itself to all Americans, regardless of party lines. We hope the court will find the tax unconstitutional; but even if it does not, there are plenty of things which are constitutional which are not expedient.

A DISCREDITED TAX.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax is one of the most extraordinary decisions ever rendered by that body; and on the whole, one of the most unsatisfactory. The law is divided into two parts, one of which is declared unconstitutional, while as to the other the court is equally divided. One of the judges is sick and unable to attend to his duties, and the rest stand four against four. So the law is not upheld by the court in any particular. Some of it stands, simply because the judgment of the lower court was in its favor, and the Supreme Court, as to that part of it, makes no decision at all.

While the whole matter is thus left in a state that is somewhat unsatisfactory, there are some things that are cleared up by the decision.

First, the court holds that taxes on real estate are direct taxes, and must therefore be apportioned according to population among the several States; and that income from lands rests on the same basis; so that so far as regards rents, or the income from real estate, the law is null and void.

Second, the court holds that municipal, county and State bonds are not proper subjects of taxation by the Federal government, and therefore, so far as the income from such bonds is concerned, the law is null and void. This decision is on the ground that such a tax impairs the power of municipalities and counties and States to borrow money, and affects the obligation of contracts, and is therefore repugnant to the Federal constitution.

Third, the court holds that there are two classes of taxes: direct taxes; and imposts, excises and duties. The direct taxes must be apportioned among the States according to population. The imposts must be uniform throughout the United States. On the question whether the present law imposes a direct tax, aside from the tax on land and the income therefrom, and on the question whether the present law is uniform, in the constitutional sense, the court is equally divided.

Fourth, the court holds that the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied upon the general government, except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency, and such has been the practice down to Aug. 15, 1894.

Four judges hold that the present law is obnoxious to the constitution upon this point; four hold that it is not.

Now we are in a position to estimate the total effect of the decision. In doing this, we must bear in mind that the law has not been upheld by the court in a single particular. Not a single one of its provisions has been approved by a majority of the court. If the judgment of the lower court had been against the constitutionality of the law, it would have been entirely overthrown.

Take this fact in connection with the very clear decision of the court against the constitutionality of certain parts of the law, and the result is to discredit the law as a whole. The moral effect of the decision is practically against its constitutionality. With part of the law pronounced clearly unconstitutional, and with the rest of it not upheld or pronounced constitutional by a majority of the court, the whole thing is thoroughly discredited, even though it be not wholly overthrown.

Suppose that it were possible, under our Federal constitution, as it is in certain cases under our State constitution, to obtain in advance of the passage of a law the opinion of the Supreme Court on its constitutionality; and suppose that in such a case the court should decide that part of a proposed law was wholly unconstitutional, and should be able to render no decision on the rest of it;—would the Legislature then be justified in going ahead and passing such a law? We think not.

Suppose that in addition to pronouncing part of the law unconstitutional, the court should go on and say that such a law was clearly intended by the makers of the constitution to be used only in cases of great emergency—or, to use the exact language of the court in this case that such a tax should "not be levied except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency;"—would the Legislature be justified, in a time of peace, when no extraordinary exigency exists, except one which has been artificially created by cutting off deliberately a large part of the Federal revenue from customs duties, in levying such an extraordinary tax? We think not.

The upshot of the whole matter, then, is that while a part of the law stands simply because the Supreme Court has been able to render no decision on it, and while therefore taxes must be paid under that part of the law, so far as they can be collected legally, the whole law is thoroughly discredited, and Congress ought at the first opportunity to repeal all of it that still stands.

This conclusion we reach wholly on constitutional grounds—grounds stated by the court; and without any reference to arguments against the advisability of an income tax on other than constitutional grounds.

It will readily be seen, that a tax may appear to some people to be wise, or fair in the abstract, which may be repugnant to the constitution; and that no matter what may be said in favor of such a tax on general grounds, it ought to be repealed if in force, and ought never to be enacted if not in force. Even if it be granted that an income tax is a good tax in the abstract, therefore, even if in our opinion this sort of a tax is a good way of raising Federal revenue, the decision of the court that part of it is clearly unconstitutional, and the failure of the court to uphold affirmatively any part of it whatever, ought to be conclusive against it.

But it seems to us that the extra-constitutional arguments against the tax—and such arguments may with entire propriety be considered and acted upon by the Congress—are perhaps even stronger than the purely constitutional arguments. There is no need, and we have not the space, to go over them here; but they have been stated often, and they will no doubt be considered at the next session.

But to us it seems clear, that the decision of the court, without any further arguments, lays it as a duty upon the coming Congress to repeal the law as soon as possible.

The Denver Times has changed its management, Mr. Eddy retiring, and with him a number of the old staff. Mr. Lansing Warren, the new editor, is a newspaper man. What his policy will be is outlined by himself as follows: "The Times, under Mr. Warren's editorial guidance, will continue to advocate Republican doctrines insofar as they do not conflict with the highest and best interests of Denver, Colorado and the nation. At all times, and under all conditions, The Times will earnestly seek to give its readers the news and the truth." That appears to mean that The Times will be for Denver first, for Colorado second, for the nation third; and for the Republican party incidentally. Is The Times, like The Republican and The News, getting ready to hop to Sibley? If we were going to make a declaration of intentions, we should rather put it this way: "The Gazette will continue to advocate Republican doctrines, because they conduce to the highest and best interests of the nation, of Colorado, and of this city as a part of the nation and the State."

Have you ever stopped to figure up the number of bicycles in use in this city, and the proportion of the inhabitants thereof who use them with greater or less regularity? It is really astonishing. There are now in the city something like 2000 bicycles. The total population is probably in the neighborhood of 20,000. Ten per cent. of the total population, therefore, are provided with this modern means of locomotion. But there are probably 5000 children who are too young to have bicycles of their own; and there are probably almost as many persons who are either too old, or who think they are too old, or who are here for their health and do not deem themselves able as yet to adopt this style of peripatetics. So that we find that of the able-bodied persons of suitable age and strength to ride wheels about fifty per cent are furnished with them. And at the rate new wheels are coming in, it will not be long before the other half will also be provided. We really think we can claim properly and truthfully that this is the biggest wheel town of its size in the United States. And it will be observed that the wheels are under our feet, and not in our heads.

It is said that the Venezuelans are so pleased with the speech that was made in the late Congress by the Hon. Leonidas Felix Livingston, of Georgia, in introducing his resolution that this country use all its efforts to bring about a settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela by arbitration, that they proposed to erect a heroic statute of him in Caracas. We do not know why Leonidas would not look well in heroic size. He is a personable man, and the classicality of his praenomen ought to be able to carry off the effect of a toga, if the sculptor should insist in investing his manly form in that sort of drapery. It is not to be denied, however, that he would look more natural in his old clothes, just as he appeared when he made the speech which has so pleased our southern neighbors.

The conditions alleged to have been presented by Japan as the basis of a treaty of peace are not authoritative, and we may wait for confirmation before believing them in their entirety. They may be nothing but a guess. As reported, they are: the independence of Korea; the cession of southern Manchuria, including Port Arthur, and of the island of Formosa; the opening to commerce of Chinese ports and rivers; the payment of 400,000,000 yen—equal to $355,200,000—and the occupation of a number of strategic points by the Japanese until the foregoing conditions are complied with. These would be pretty hard conditions, and the hardest of all would be the opening of the Chinese ports and rivers to the commerce of other nations. If that should be done, the Chinese people would be apt to find out that their troops had been defeated, and it might not take very long for the whole fabric to go to pieces.

The big storm of last week did a great deal of damage to the east of us; but it did more good than harm. The fall of a foot of wet snow on the ground at this time of the year means some crops in eastern Colorado and western Kansas and Nebraska. The storm, as usual, was much more severe to the east of us than it was here, and also to the west, south and north. In Denver, there was two feet of snow, and everybody knows, mail communication with the east was practically cut off for several days. Let us hope that this is the last storm of the spring season.

Having now gone through with what we may take to be the regular April storm, we may expect normal Colorado weather from this time onward. That means a renewal of building and of all sorts of business in this city. It means a greatly increased production and many new discoveries at Cripple Creek. It means the establishment of new industrial plants to deal with the ores that are mined in this county. It means new and increasing investments from the outside in real estate and mining property in this county. In short, it means steadily growing prosperity for this city and all the rest of El Paso county. We expect this coming season to be one of the most prosperous in the history of the place.

Mr. Sibley and some of his trainers are coming out to Colorado to tell the people here about their new party. We don't think it will need much persuasion to convert Thomas Patterson and induce him to join their ranks. This is about the only party left that that gentleman has not been a temporary member of. We would suggest to Sibley, however, that it is too early yet to convert Patterson. He could not possibly stay with any party as long as from now until November, 1896. However, there is plenty of time for him to be in, and out, and back again; so perhaps it will be all right to take him in now.

There is to be a ward meeting Thursday evening at the Church of the Strangers, United Presbyterian, which we hope will be well attended by people who live in the Third ward. It is in the interest of city improvement. Mr. Thompson, the pastor of the church, will make an address, and it is hoped to arouse general interest throughout the ward in this most important subject. The meeting is held in the Third ward, not because that ward needs improvement more than others, but simply because a series of ward meetings is contemplated, and a beginning has to be made in some ward.

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The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has declared an eight-hour law for women workers to be unconstitutional. The court held that "This enactment is a purely arbitrary restriction on a fundamental right of the citizen to control his or her own time and faculty. It substitutes the judgment of the Legislature for the judgment of the employer and employee in a matter about which they are competent to deal with each other." This is old-fashioned law, and it will strike many people as old-fashioned common sense.

If the editorial in yesterday's Denver Republican means anything at all it means that that paper is getting ready to jump out of the Republican party, where it has been apparently much dissatisfied for a long time, and hoist Sibley to the masthead. It is a little early for such a flop, but we should not be surprised to see it executed at any time. But if the managers of that sheet think they can swing the Republican party of the State into line for Sibley, they are making a great mistake.

We trust the committee that steers Mr. Sibley through this State will not allow him to pass by this city without a visit and a speech. We are pretty unpromising material for converts, to be sure, but we do want to see and hear Sibley; and if anything is necessary to enliven the stay of the party here, we will volunteer to get up a joint debate between Sibley and Giles Otis Pearce, or to have Mr. Pearce endorse him, whichever would best suit the taste of the parties concerned. Sibley and Pearce would make a great team, anyhow, and they ought to get acquainted with each other.

If President Cleveland made the reply which has been credited to him in regard to the assault on his character that was made at a ministers' meeting in Massachusetts, he must have lost his temper pretty badly. The best answer to such attacks is to take no notice of them.

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MINES AND STOCKS

CLAUDE SACHS . .... .Mining Editor

SILVER .... $ 66⅝ | LEAD $3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, April 9.—The good tone of yesterday's market was again in evidence to-day and at the same time trading was much brisker. The surprise of the morning and it was a big surprise too, was the wonderful strength of Mollie Gibson, which fairly raced away from Argentum J., which being from three to five cents in advance only 24 hours ago, is now from 15 to 17 cents behind. The stock started to sell at $1.08 and rose in price with nearly every separate sale. The trading was done in small blocks, the largest being a couple of 500 shares, and right up to the end of the call the stock had only to be offered to be taken. The highest price obtained was $1.22½, for 500 shares but the last sale was of the same quantity at $1.20. The total sales made for the call were 2625 shares and the closing quotations $1.20 bid and $1.22½ asked. Portland was another very busy stock and was selling at increased prices over yesterday's quotations. It sold, for the most part, in 1000 share blocks which brought 61 to 63 and 63½, the bulk of the stock changing the higher figure. Union also was on the upward move. A block of 500 shares sold at 14⅞ at the opening of the call but at the close one-half cent better was the bid for it. The high ... sales were made at 11¼. Other active stocks were Bob Lee, Argentum J., Isabella, Mt. Rosa and Summit.

	Bid	As'd	Sales
Alamo		1⅝	
Anaconda	27	34	
Argentum-Juniata	1 09½	1 09½	300
Bob Lee	070	075	1000
Consolidated	1½	1¾	
C. O. D.			
Creede & Cripple Creek	1½	1⅝	
Franklin	060	080	
Fanny Rawlings	3	5½	
Gold and Globe	1¼	6	
Isabella	18¾	19½	5000
Isabella (stamped)	18¾	19½	
Mt. Rosa	3½	3¾	2000
Mollie Gibson	1 20	1 22½	2625
Pharmacist	5¼	5⅞	
Portland	62	63½	6350
Specimen		3⅛	
Summit	7	7½	500
Union	14	14¼	5500
Work	2½	2¾	

Second Call.

There was again brisk at the second call and a good deal of attention was given to Mollie Gibson. In contrast to the way it moved in the stock at the morning ... it at a high figure and sold lower, which was the reverse ... character. ... $1.22½ on 100 share lots ... to decrease in ... the $1.18 mark. A slight ... took place before the end ... the stock being ... offered at ... the close. As was the case at the morning call Union and Portland were both busy stocks. The latter was wonderfully strong and sold as to in 100 and 100 share lots, an increase of about 1 cents over yesterday's selling figures. Union sales were limited to 100 shares and brought 14½. The stock was offered at that figure at the close but 14¼ was the best bid for it. A. J. was busier than in the morning and sold at $1.05½ and $1.06½ and closed a good deal stronger than that. The heaviest seller was Bob Lee with 5000 shares which went at $5 per 1000. Isabella remains a little off color with board lots selling at 19¼. Creede and Cripple Creek was again moving with 1500 shares, the stock appears ... off in price. The total sales for the day were 12 075.

	Bid	As'd	Sales
Alamo		1⅝	...
Anaconda	32	35	.....
Argentum-Juniata	1 07	1 07½	1400
Bob Lee	050	055	5000
Consolidated	1½	1⅞	...
C O D	2		
Creede & Cripple Creek	1	1⅝	1500
Franklin	050	080	......
Fanny Rawlings	4¼	6	
Gold and Globe	4¾	6	
Isabella	18¾	20	550
Isabella (stamped)	18	20	
Mt Rosa	3½	4	
Mollie Gibson	1 18¾	1 20	2200
Pharmacist	5¾	6	
Portland	64¼	65½	2650
Specimen	2⅞	3⅛	
Summit	6¾	7⅛	1000
Union	14⅞	14½	1500
Work		2¾	

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were A. J. 100 at $1.06 and 160 at $1.05, Bob Lee, 1000 at $5.50 per thousand; Isabella 500 at 19 and 2000 at 18¾, Mt Rosa, 2000 at 3⅝, Mollie G. 100 at $1.08, 100 at $1.10½, 200 at $1.11, 100 at $1.12½, 100 at $1.12½, 175 at $1.15, 200 at $1.16, 200 at $1.17½, 200 at $1.18, 100 at $1.18½, 100 at $1.19, 500 at $1.20½ and 500 at $1.22½, Portland, 1100 at 61, 1200 at 62 and 4100 at 62½, Summit 500 at 7½, Union 3500 at 13⅞ and 2000 at 14¼. For the second call they were A. J. 500 at $1.06½ and 400 at $1.06½, Bob Lee 5000 at $5 per thousand, Creed and Cripple Creek 1500 at 1⅝, Isabella, 50 at 18 and 500 at 19¼, Mollie G., 200 at $1.22½, 500 at $1.22, 100 at $1.21½, 100 at $1.21, 100 at $1.19½, 500 at $1.19, 100 at $1.18½ and 500 at $1.18 (five days), Portland, 2300 at 65 and 350 at 64, Summit, 1000 at 7, Union, 1500 at 14½.

The Week's Transactions

The heaviest seller ... in the past week is Specimen with an even 100,000 shares. The next heaviest seller on the list had less than half that amount. This was Isabella with over 46,000. Both Union and Argentum Juniata had over 20 000 sales; Pharmacist over 15,000, and Mollie Gibson, Bob Lee and Work over 10 000. The high and low quotations on all the stocks traded in during the week are given in the table below, also the total sales in them.

	High.	Low.	Sales
Alamo	1⅝	1⅜	2500
Anaconda	35	32	6100
Argentum-Juniata	1 11½	1 05½	23000
Bob Lee	075	050	11500
Consolidated	1½	1½	3000
C. O. D.			.. ..
Creede & Cripple Creek	1⅝	1⅜	4000
Franklin			.... .
Fanny Rawlings	4⅞	4⅜	1000
Gold and Globe	5¼	5¼	2000
Isabella	22½	19½	46866
Mt. Rosa	3⅝	3⅜	7200
Mollie Gibson	1 08	94	11925
Pharmacist	5¾	5¼	15750
Portland	58	54⅞	8550
Specimen	4	3	100000
Summit.		..	....
Union	13⅛	12¼	26250
Work	2½	2½	11000

The Denver Pit

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, April 9.—With the notable exception of Mollie Gibson nearly all the stocks on the list were weak to-day and outside of it trading was very dull. Mollie was exceptionally active and was traded in to the amount of 12,100 shares. It showed a sudden increase in price and was very strong at the close at $1 19 bid with offerings at $1 22½. The other traders were Aola, Bangkok, Big Six and Boston and Idaho which had an even 2500 sales between them. Mt Rosa has receded a point or so in price and there was no quotation on Pharmacist.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Amity	090	1	.. ..
Aola	075	1	1000
Anaconda	32	35	.....
Bangkok	21¾	22	400
Big Six	10	11	1000
Boston & Idaho Tun	23¼	23¾	100
Forepaugh	34¼	60	.....
Gold Standard	3⅝	3¾	......
Gold and Globe	. .	..	.. ..
Justice	4	4¼	. . ..
Mollie Gibson	1 19	1 22½	12100
Mt. Rosa	3¼	3½	.....
Pharmacist	...	..	.....
Work	2⅜	2¾	.....

There was a good deal of activity on the floor after the call which resulted in the following sales Argentum J., 1100 at $1 08, 100 at $1 08½, 500 at $1 07, 2000 at $1 07½ and 1000 at $1 08, Isabella, 500 at 20½.

Curb Sales.

Trading on the curb was not overbright yesterday and although there were several rumors of sales they could not be traced to earth and were not reported. Business was confined to the well-known stocks such as Sacremento, Gould, Star of the West and Anchoria-Leland and the sales in them were made without disturbing the current values very materially.

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case, and represent the current value of the stock when the last transaction in it was made.

	Low.	High.	Sales
Addie E		5	......
Aola	070	080	....
Adele	¼	⅜	
Anchoria-Leland	17	18	1000
Bankers	2½	2¾	. ....
Blue Bell	---	2½	... .
Black Diamond	....	3	......
Broken Hill	4½	5	......
Ben Hur	1	1⅛	......
Bull Hill Apex	....	.. .	......
Buckhorn		1	. .
Calumet	060	075	6000
Champion	...	....	......
Combination	5	5⅛	......
Columbine	090	1	......
Colo City & Manitou	....	1⅛	......
Copper Mountain.	1	1¼	.... .
Enterprise	7	7¼	1000
Elkton	....	76	......
Eureka	⅞	1	......
Free Coinage	3	3½	.....
Garfield-Grouse	1¾	2	......
Golden Dale	030	035	......
Gold King	9	10	.
Golden Eagle	1	1⅛	5000
Gold Standard	2⅞	3	
Gould	2⅞	3	
Granite Hill	022	025	. .
Goldstone	040	050	... .
Golden Age	070	080	
Good Hope	2	2	...
Isadore	. . . .	. . .	. . .
Jack Pot	1⅞	2	1000
Keystone	1½	1¾	. ...
Lottie Gibson	3	3¼	3000
Ladessa	....	2	......
Lemhi	...	....	......
Matoa	¾	1	......
Monarch	.	9	. ....
Moose	65	70½	......
Mundo	1½	2	......
Mutual	....	5	.. ...
Matt France	1	1¼	......
Nipple Mountain	1⅛	1⅜	......
New Market	⅝	⅞	.....
Nugget	10½	11	. . ..
Ophir	2	2½	. ..
Orphan Bell	6	6½	......
Oro Grande	....	....	......
Raven Hill	....	....	......
Railway Postal	....	5	......
Ruth-Esther	....	5	.....
Star of the West	045	055	5000
Sacremento	3⅞	4	1000
Safety	....	5	......
Shasta	¼	½	......
Standard	½	⅝	......
Tirasca	⅛	1	.....
Union Pacific	010	012	. . .
Victor	3.50	4.00	......
Victor Consolidated	....	....	......
Virginia M	1½	1⅝	......
World.	1	1½	......
Wheel of Fortune	¼	⅜	......
Miscellaneous	. .	. . .	. . . .
Miscellaneous.			
United Mines	4	5	......
Antlers-Park Regent	1¼	1⅜	......
Del Monte (Creede)	½	1	.....
San Fernando	....	10	......
Colo Heat & Fuel Co	....	2 00	......
Smuggler	....	1 50	......
Total sales			23000

UNION COMPANY MEETING.

The Majority of the Board of Directors are Sustained by the Stockholders.

The special meeting of the stockholders of the Union Gold Mining company was held in the company's office in the El Paso block yesterday. There was a large attendance, 903,928 shares being represented out of a possible 1,070,000.

The president, Dr. J. T. Reed, called the meeting to order. Then Dr. Bartlett was made chairman and E. F. Welles, secretary.

Dr. Reed spoke of the re-leasing of the Pike's Peak for one year to the McCroskys. He said the general manager, (Mr. Mills), had stated that the mineral matter in the lode was petering out; and with the labor trouble then on hand in camp it was deemed wise by the directors not to attempt to work the claim themselves. Dr Reed also explained the leasing of the Delmonico. The president went on to say that it had been said that there was something rotten in the Union company." He felt under suspicion and with others of the board resolved to make an investigation. They made the first payments out of their own pockets. Competent men were employed and they gave positive assurance that big frauds were being practiced upon the company costing it thousands of dollars, and evidence was given that carloads of ore worth from $3,000 to $7,000 had been shipped to sampling works and smelters and no returns made.

As an instance the lessees had returned no shipments in June, 1894, whereas the records of samplers and smelters disclose the fact that there were shipments during those months.

Continuing, he told of sending one of the directors to camp to lease a part of the Pike's Peak; the director came back and said he could find no one to take it, but he would take it. So the board let him have it and found out soon afterward that this director had sub-leased it for 10 per cent more royalty than he was paying.

The board had for several months been importuned to lower the royalties, so it was decided to visit the mine. They found things looking well. One drift was choked up with waste rock when they went down and they were told there was nothing there. They came up well satisfied with the condition of the mine. Dr. Reed remained until Tuesday, when he went down again with an expert, considerably against the wishes of one of the lessees. He found the same drift cleaned out and men at work. He went in and found a rich body of ore. The board then decided not to reduce royalties or to extend time and immediately the lessees gave two separate contracts for 50 foot sinking and pushed work. This and other things led to an investigation and they dropped the general manager.

The board has learned of the existence of a blanket vein on the property 200 feet in length on the vein and 80 feet high and one to four inches thick composed of talc and rotten quartz, the lowest sample of which ran 400 ounces and the highest 12,000 ounces of gold per ton. "And," said he, "the Union company never got one ounce of this bullion."

Dr. Reed concluded with the statement that the discrepancies were not small but were of carload lots.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The meeting re-convened at 2 o'clock when Secretary Morse made a statement regarding the financial state of the company. Five dividends of one-half cent per share have been paid aggregating $15,912.00 and the company now has $25,362 26 in the treasury. The books of the company show that from $200,000 to $250,000 worth of ore have been shipped from the claims but the company has benefitted only to a very small extent.

A long statement was read from Messrs. Mills, Shearer and Keyes in which they explained their position on many points. They said that they did not wish to shield guilty men and if it were proven that the McCroskeys were guilty of stealing ore that they would be the last to attempt to stop the process of the law. They said that they became their bondsmen without any fear of risk on their part as they believed them to be innocent men. The statement also made charges against the majority on the board of directors, stating that they never listened to the views of the minority and said that the majority only became such by a trick. One of the complaints made was that the majority held secret meetings without their knowledge, and especially cited one instance of an alleged meeting when action against the McCroskeys was decided upon. The minutes stated that this meeting was held at 11 20 but they claim that they were present at the company's office on that day and at that time and for some time after and that no such meeting was held.

Mr Brooks introduced a statement by Mr. Mills. He said that Mr. Mills was no speaker but wished an opportunity to refute the charges made against him by Dr Reed in the morning. The chairman thought that no charges had been made.

Dr Reed said that no direct charges had been made except against the McCroskeys.

Colonel Sherwood Aldrich interposed with a motion. He suggested that this meeting was too cumbersome to deal with the subject in hand and that a committee be appointed to hear the various statements back to the stockholders.

Mr Reed objected stating that it was not the matter of dissension among the directors now before the meeting but a matter of stealing ores. He thought it would be unwise to divulge these matters to any one at this time.

At this time the much-talked of petition signed by the stockholders was read to the meeting. The petition is signed by 62 stockholders representing 595,250 shares. This is a majority of the stock and has not the name of any director upon it. It states that the undersigned are convinced that the company is suffering from the wrongful acts of certain of its lessees and that the interests of the stockholders demand a thorough investigation be made. Also that a minority of the directors, Messrs. Mills, Shearer and Keyes are "aiding and encouraging those whom there is good reason to believe have been defrauding the company," thereby hindering investigation. It winds up as follows. "We therefore respectfully request that the said Mills, Shearer and Keyes at once prepare and tender their resignation to the company as directors thereof that their places may be filled with other stockholders who will work for the best interests of the company and all stockholders."

Mr. Brooks then urged the reading of the statement by Mr. Mills. This was done and it proved to be a general refutation of alleged charges and the saddling of some of them on Dr. Reed.

Mr. Lee, attorney for the company, was asked to speak as to the legal aspect of the case.

He said that he was on dangerous ground being unwilling to divulge much that was not already known. He told of the early days of the case when the greatest secrecy was advised by counsel and observed. He said that the charge of stealing ore was a very common one to mining lawyers but inferred that the case against the McCroskeys was a very clear one. He explained the state of the mine was a very dangerous one owing to the large amount of stoping that had been done and the very small amount of timbering. The $15,000 now in the hands of the company for the McCroskeys was retained by the advice of counsel as it was considered that it would take that amount to make the mine safe again.

After further talk a resolution was handed in by Dr. Estill which read as follows: "Resolved, That we, the stockholders of the company approve the action of the majority of the board of directors and that this meeting has full confidence in their good faith and ability, and that we recommend that such further steps be taken as may be necessary to protect the property of the company and the rights of the stockholders."

The resolution was carried by a vote representing 752,618 against 87,000 shares.

The meeting then adjourned.

Another Dividend Payer.

Notices have been issued from the headquarters of the Victor Mines and Land company stating that a dividend of one half cent per share has been declared. The payment will be made on the 20th of this month.

It is learned that the payment of the dividend has become possible on account of the company having disposed of some of its lands. The amount of the dividend reaches close to $3,000 and the deal just consummated by the Woods Investment company is of such gratifying proportions that sufficient money will be left in the treasury to pay dividends regularly for some time to come and also to prosecute work on the company's remaining property which is splendidly located on Battle mountain.

The Victor Mines and Land company was originated by the Woods Investment company a little over a year ago and they remain the largest stockholders in it.

Colonel Aldrich was busy with Portland yesterday and monopolized the buying orders.

THE PORTLAND.

President Burns Talks About the Great Mine.

$1,000,000 OF ORE IN SIGHT

And is Only One of the Many Claims Belonging to the Company—Anna Lee Shaft 650 Deep—The Jackson Lease Sold.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, April 8.—President Burns of the Portland company is well known to your correspondent as being most conservative in making any statements regarding the great mines over which he has control, especially so when he knows that those statements will be given publicity in the press. The following remarks which Mr. Burns was induced to make may be accepted as a very temperate statement of affairs. The president had just finished an inspection of the mines when he was seen, so was in a good position to speak of the latest outlook of the mines.

The Portland claim is looked upon as the queen of Battle mountain, and of the claims belonging to the Portland company, the position of King being readily accorded to the Independence. The mine has always turned out large quantities of high grade ore which has returned the company handsome profits. The daily production of the mine is now 35 tons of ore, but this quantity could be largely increased were the hoisting facilities better. On account of the large amount of development work that is going on it keeps the hoist busy day and night and limits the amount of ore that can be taken to the surface. The management does not aim to hoist much of the ore now, but is bound to take a good quantity of it out in the course of development. The extent of the ore chute is widest at the lowest level, now 375 feet below the surface, where it is 125 feet long. Not counting the ore remaining in the stopes above the 200 foot level, it is estimated that there is now over $1,000,000 worth of ore in sight in this mine alone. The face of the drift at the 375-foot level is larger and richer than it has ever been before.

The Portland is the pet mine among the directors, but is by no means the only mine of the company. The next most important one to-day is the Anna Lee. This mine has the deepest shaft in the camp, and it has now reached a depth of 650 foot. Here, as in the Portland, there is now more pay ore in sight than ever before in its history, in spite of the goodly quantities that have already been taken out. The new machinery which has recently been placed at the mine, and which is equal to anything in camp, has already paid for itself. The mine sends out 60 tons of high-grade ore daily to the smelters.

The Scranton mine, belonging to the Portland company, is shipping 15 tons per day, and two of the other claims contribute five per day each. These last three mines are still in their infancy. The company owns about 100 acres of patented land on Battle mountain, and the melting of the snow and the opening of spring is only awaited to start work on some of the spare surface and discover some more great mines.

Messrs. Jackson and associates, who have a lease on the east 600 feet of the Anchors on Gold hill, have sold out their interests to Mr. Tom Maloney for the sum of $5,000 cash. The lease has yet 13 months to run, and Mr. Maloney is confident that he will clear the money paid inside of three months. There are at present 18 sets of sub lessees at work on the claim, eight of whom are shipping pay ore. Messrs. O'Brien and McDonald have also sold out to Mr. Maloney, and on these workings a large shaft house and steam hoist will be erected at once. The rich Chance vein has been opened up in this lease.

Cripple Creek, April 9.—The Christmas lode, on the south slope of Bull hill, bids fair to prove one of the biggest mines in this part of the district. The find on the claim has only been made recently, and the shaft is yet but 25 feet deep. The vein at this point is four and one-half feet wide, and stands between a couple of as pretty walls as can be seen in the camp. The ore has been subjected to a number of sample tests in the past few days, and two feet of the vein is found to run $250 to the ton, and the balance from $40 to $50 to the ton. A large shaft house and steam hoist is in the course of construction. The property is under bond and lease to J. N. Conwell.

The Pharmacist is shipping all its second-grade ore to the Victor sampling works. The stuff assays one ounce in gold to the ton, and as the shipping and treating charges amount to only $9 per ton a profit of $10 can now be shown on one ounce ore.

Mr. David Swiekhaimer, the well-known mining man who sold a claim for the sum of $2,000,000 a few years ago, is in camp. He took a hasty drive over the district to-day, and on his return stated that he had often laughed at the idea of Cripple Creek being the greatest gold mining camp on earth, but after his drive he believed that statement to be correct. Mr. Swiekhaimer will probably remain here several days.

The Hanna lode on the top of Bull hill is being worked under bond and lease by Pat Britt. He has his shaft down to a good depth, and from a set of seven assays returns from $14 to $32 to the ton were obtained. Pat is saving his ore and will ship as soon as enough is gotten together.

The president of the Black Wonder company is in camp. The claim is located on the south slope of Bull hill, and work will be started upon it to-morrow. Some low-grade ore was shipped from the mine to the stamp mills a few weeks ago.

A strike that is of very great importance to Cripple Creek was made to-day. The lessees on the World's Fair claim right at the lower edge of town opened up a big body of rich ore in a three foot vein. Assays have not been made but the ore was being panned and shows very rich. The claim adjoins the E. Reno.

Current News.

Last week's buyers of futures on Union have made good money, the stock now being worth from ½ to ¾ better than what they paid for it.

Gold ores are rolling into Pueblo and Denver steadily from the Cripple Creek, Leadville and New Mexico mines. The smelters are kept busy.

Besides the sales of unlisted stocks which are recorded in the usual manner, the following sales were reported yesterday: Union Leasing, 1000 at 70 1-2; Bangkok, 1000 at 21 1-2.

The big shaft on the American Eagle is being sunk with all possible speed and will go down to a depth of 200 feet at least before a cross-cut is run to the vein. The Eagle and John A Logan are now under the management of John F. Walsh, a well known and competent miner from Leadville.

Off-board sales were quite numerous yesterday, those reported being as follows. Union, 3000 at 14 (30 days), 2000 at 14 1-2 (60 days), 2000 at 14 3-8 (50 days), 5000 at 15 (6 days) and 6000 at 13 3-8 cash; Creede and Cripple Creek, 5000 at 1 1-2; Portland, 3000 at 60; Argentum J., 1000 at $1.11 (30 days).

It was reported on the streets at Leadville yesterday that the Rex shaft had encountered the ore body. Investigation shows that the report is premature. There are still about 20 feet to go through and, barring accidents, the shaft should reach the ore body within the next 48 hours. There has been considerable trouble with water, but now the pumping plant is in excellent shape and sinking is progressing rapidly.

There is a good deal of speculation over the future of Union and several bets have been made regarding the prices it will go to in the next 30 days. Two bets are for $25, the one party to it claiming that the stock will sell as low as 13 cents and the other that it will not. Another bet is for an $8 box of cigars, the result depending on whether the stock reaches as high as 18 cents in the next 30 days or not. All bets are decided by actual sales made on the Mining Exchange.

A three-compartment working shaft is being sunk by the Portland company at a point a few hundred feet northwest of the old Portland shaft. It is the intention to put it down 600 feet and connect it with the Bobtail, Scranton, Portland and White House workings, and in course of time all these properties will be worked through the big shaft. The shaft, when equipped with shaft and orehouse, sorting room, steam hoist and electric machinery will represent an outlay of about $75,000. More ore was sent to the smelter last month from the Portland group than ever before, and more than one car netted better than $500 per ton.

The State School of Mines, with the approbation of Governor McIntire, is about to construct an experimental plant to test by chemical process, the reduction of gold and gold-silver ores. Low grade ores from all the camps in the State will be tested by different chemical agents and careful data of the results will be kept for publication. A large amount of money has been wasted in the State in the construction of patent process plants which have never had or will have any practical value. The School of Mines can conduct their tests with a plant that will not cost more than $2,500. The saving to those who are liable to be caught by the save-it-all process fiend will be simply immense. The School of Mines is doing a good work and the test which will be made in this new experimental plant will be of incalculable value to those who are looking for a cheap chemical process for the treatment of Cripple Creek ores. —(Times.

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Wheras, Richard Coleman, late of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did, by his certain deed of trust dated the 23rd day of December, A. D 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, in said State on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1891, in book 124, at page 209, of the records of said county, convey to A. L. Lawton as trustee certain real estate and premises situated in the said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, known and described as follows, to-wit

Lot number five (5), in block number nine (9), in Hillside addition to the city of Colorado Springs, which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of one certain promissory note of even date with said trust deed made by Richard Coleman to Emily H. Lawton for the principal sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, payable two years from date with interest thereon from date of said note until paid at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum

Whereas, Said trust deed provides among other things, that in case of default of payment of said note, or any part thereof, or interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note or default in the payment of the taxes due on said premises, then it shall and may be lawful for the said A L Lawton as trustee, to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, said Richard Coleman, his heirs or assigns therein, at public auction at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, 30 days notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance, including the reasonable fees and commissions of said party of the second part and all other expenses of this trust, including all moneys advanced for insurance, taxes and other liens or assessments, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum and

Whereas Default has been made in the payment of said note and the same is long since due and payable, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of a portion of the interest on said note, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of taxes on said property, and

Whereas, The time of payment of said principal note, and a portion of the interest thereon has passed and said note and interest thereon are now over due and unpaid, and

Whereas The said Richard Coleman is now deceased, and

Whereas An order of the County Court of El Paso county Colorado has been made and entered in the matter of the estate of said Richard Coleman deceased, authorizing said trustee to foreclose said deed of trust in pursuance of the provisions thereof

Now therefore, I A. L. Lawton trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said trust deed, will, on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1895, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and State of Colorado, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day sell the said premises to-wit Lot number five (5), in block number nine (9), in Hillside addition to the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Richard Coleman deceased, his heirs and assigns therein at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said promissory note and the interest thereon to the date of sale and taxes together with the cost and expenses of executing this trust

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colo, this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1895

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.

J. E. M'INTYRE, Attorney for Beneficiary.

First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895.

SUMMONS

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the District Court

The Green Bee Trading Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs R. D. Smith defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado to R. D. Smith, the defendant above named greeting.

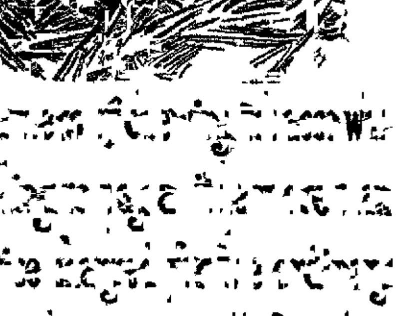
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the District Court of El Paso county, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county, or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the plaintiff praying judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars and fifty cents and interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1894, and for costs of suit; for and on account of certain goods, wares and merchandise furnished by plaintiff to you, at your special instance and request, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made;

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded

Given under my hand and the seal of (Seal) said court at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 10th day of January, A. D 1895 EDGAR HOWBERT
By L. H. M'DILL, Clerk.
Deputy

First insertion March 21, 1895
Last insertion April 11, 1895



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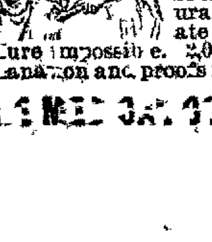

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Literary Department.

OUR ORIGINAL FATHERLAND.

The latest volume in the "Story of the Nations" series is "Vedic India," by Z. A. Ragozin. Perhaps this is not an attractive title, at least to the ordinary reader, who knows no more of the Rig-Veda than he does of Vav conversive in Hebrew, and cares as little. But appearances are sometimes deceitful. There is that in this volume which can scarcely fail to be of interest to every intelligent man and woman, whether he knows or cares anything about Sanskrit or not.

Those who have read the previous volumes of this author in the same series know that she is able to treat of subjects somewhat remote and abstract in an interesting way; that she has imagination as well as knowledge, and that she knows pretty well how much to take it for granted the reader already knows, and how much to explain.

Vedic India was the home, something like four thousand years ago, of the oldest branch of the people who use the speech which we call Aryan. Further back than that, there was apparently an Indo-Iranian language, used by two of the branches of the great race to which most of civilized men belong; and still further back, there was a time when the people who used the Aryan speech dwelt all together somewhere not very far from Samarcand. This matter has been pretty fully discussed by Prof. Max Muller in his "Home of the Aryas;" and he comes to about the same conclusion as is adopted by the present author about that home, and the time when it was a home.

The process by which scholars have arrived at the stage of being able to say definitely that there was an original Aryan tongue, that thereafter there was a separation of the people who spoke it into northwestern and southeastern branches; and that from the latter come the present Hindu and Persian, while from the former have come Greek and Latin and Slavonic and Teutonic languages—this process, we say, reminds one of the way in which the zoologists build up the almost fabulous monsters of antediluvian ages from a thigh-bone, a tusk, or the piece of a lower jaw. There are, of course, no historical records reaching so far back; in fact, the historical records of the Hindus do not reach nearly so far back as those of the Greeks. The first piece of literature the scholars who began the study of Sanskrit ran across was the Sakuntala, which was written, as Mme. Ragozin says, "by contemporaries of Hengist and Horsa." There is no real history before this; all is tradition and romance, and a mythology so elaborate and bewildering as to make the Greek mythology seem simple and plain by comparison.

How can we know, then, that there was an Aryan speech twenty-five centuries before the Sakuntala was written, that there was an Indo-Iranian language, that there was an Aryan speech even before that?

There is only one possible source of information—words.

And this does not mean what the words say, or any knowledge transmitted in the form of records; it means the words themselves; and the unconscious history which they carry in their very structure.

Everyone who has read of the beginnings of language at all knows how the philologist recognizes tongues that are kin to each other; how the words for father and mother and daughter and sister and brother, for weave and sew, for bread and some other articles of food or drink, and for certain animals—how these words, we say, are substantially the same in all the languages which are called Aryan—in Sanskrit and Zend and Greek and Latin and German and Russian and Keltic. This fact is taken to prove that the ancestors of the people who speak these languages once spoke a common language, and that these words were some which remain of the original tongue, before the separation of the various branches.

One can easily see how, by extending this same principle, we can get a considerable idea, from the words of the various branches, what was their state of civilization when they were all together, and how the different branches progressed after they became separated. There are certain words which all Aryan tongues possess in common; it is clear that all the things denoted by the words were known to the people who used them, before they separated. There are many words which are the same in the southeastern or Indo-Iranian branch, for which the northwestern branch has a different set of names. The word for bridge, for instance, is the same in Sanskrit and Zend and their modern descendants, but it is quite different from the word for bridge used by any of the northwestern Aryans. It seems fair to conclude that the original Aryans were accustomed to cross streams by fords, and not by bridges. The word for sea, again, is quite different in the two branches; and we conclude from this that the original Aryans did not know the sea. Many more words there are, which show the separation between the two great branches of the race. We can gather from the words that are common to both branches something about the conditions of life in that earliest home. It was inland, elevated, watered by streams. The people were agriculturists and graziers; their family life was as complete as our own; the form of government was patriarchal; there were a number of domesticated animals; weaving and spinning were done, and the people dressed themselves partly at least in cloth, and not altogether in skins. A very curious thing is that the word for razor existed in this earliest tongue—a fact which seems to prove that shaving is almost as old as the race.

We must hasten, or we shall never get to Vedic India at all. That, of course, came later; after the Indo-Iranians had separated from the common stem, and after the Hindus had separated from the Iranians. The land where this people lived, whose sacred book became the Rig-Veda, was what is known as the Panjab. Mme. Ragozin spells it Penjab; but the weight of authority is in favor of the other spelling. Into this country the Hindus came at an early period, and settled there, finding when they came another inferior, darker, smaller race, whose religion afterward somewhat corrupted their own.

The Rig-Veda is a collection of the hymns of this primitive Hindu people. It is a large collection; and from it can be constructed the whole cosmogony, the entire mythology of that race, and a very good description of many of their manners and customs.

For ourselves, not being specialists in Sanskrit, or especially interested in the minor details of Hindu mythology, we like the first half of this volume altogether the best. When the author comes to the details of the Hindu Pantheon, we beg to be excused; but the description of the home of the Aryans in the early chapters, and the explanation of how we get at the sources of knowledge and what those sources are, are very interesting indeed, and we commend them especially to persons who are not expert in Hindu mythology or Sanskrit philology, but who want to know something about the origins of the race, and about our distant cousins of Aryan speech, the Hindus.

Especially fine is Mme. Ragozin's description of the geography of that wonderful region, the cradle of the human race. Read this, for a sample:

"Travelers agree that no mountain scenery—not that of the Alps, nor any in the Caucasus, the Andes, or other famed highlands of the world—is remotely comparable in sublimity and splendor to what the Himalaya offers in almost any of its valleys. A continuous ridge nearly double the height and five times the length of the Swiss-Italian Alps, with a mountain region depending on it, the size of Spain, Italy and Greece put together in a row, and of which one small portion, Kashmir, looking like a nook nestled in the northwest corner, is as large as all Switzerland,—surely such a ridge gives scope to variety of scenery. If the spectator had taken his station on a summit of the northernmost—and the highest—ridge, somewhere on the northwest boundary of Nepal, the grandeur of his physical surroundings would be helped by that of memories and associations. He would be there at the very core and center of the divine Himavat—to use the fine ancient name, which means 'abode of winter'—the region to which the Aryan Hindu has, for ages well-nigh untold, looked with longing and reverence; for there, on the fairest and loftiest heights he knew, he placed the dwellings of his gods. There they were enthroned in serene and unattainable majesty; there they guarded the hidden storehouses of Kuvera, the god of wealth, the keeper of gold and silver and other precious one, and of sparkling gems; there cluster the springs of the great rivers, holiest of things,—the Indus, the Sutlej, and the Ganges, and the Brahmaputra with the most glorious name,—'Son of God,—that river ever had. To such regions, all wildness and mystery, all peace and silence, but for the rush of torrents and the music of winds and leaves, world-weary men and women, longing for the rest and beauty of passionless, eternal things, have come age after age, and still come, on long pilgrimages, frequently stretching into years of self-exile in rude forest-hermitages, to drink deep of solitude and meditation, and return, heart-healed and renovated, to the plains below; unless—and thrice-blessed those to whom this is given—they can stay among the mountains and woods, as in the vestibule to a higher world, stripped of all earthly clingings, desires and repinings, patiently and happily waiting for the final release. Thus the Himalayas have ever been woven into the deepest spiritual life of the people whose physical destinies they helped to shape."

That is all we have room for; but it is enough to show that Mme. Ragozin can light up a subject that seems dry enough at first sight. The volume is published by the Putnams, uniform in style with the rest of the series.

ROUND THE RED LAMP.

Dr. Conan Doyle is sure of a reading now for whatever he may choose to write, and of a hearing for whatever he may choose to say, from the American public. Every new volume from his pen receives a hearty welcome; and we presume the sale of "Round the Red Lamp," which has just been published by the Appletons, will be as large as that of his other books.

This is a collection of short stories, some of which, at least, have been published before, in magazines. One of them we recollect having read some time ago—the one called "Lot No. 249." This is a story of an undergraduate at Oxford who kept a performing mummy in his room, and sent it out from time to time to strangle people whom he did not like. It is a grewsome tale. In fact, a large proportion of the tales in this volume are grewsome. They are mainly medical stories; and we all know that when doctors get together, and no layman is by to be shocked, they have a way of telling things that are enough to make one's hair stand on end. Perhaps the most horrible of all is "The Case of Lady Sannox," but there are others that are as ill-adapted for perusal just before going to bed. The man or woman that can read this collection of stories in the evening, and then go to bed and sleep without bad dreams, must have an excellent digestion. It should be explained that the red lamp is the usual sign of the English "general practitioner," and the appropriateness of it to a volume most of whose contents are stories of doctors' experience is evident. Heretofore, in his other stories, Dr. Doyle has not been professional, except once in a while incidentally in the cases which were unraveled by that marvelous detective, Sherlock Holmes. In this volume, he frankly avows his professionalism, and any one who does not like medical stories of a horrifying kind may take fair warning, and avoid the book. It is needless to say that the tales are told with all that verisimilitude and dramatic power which we know so well in Dr. Doyle's other stories.

Messrs. Harper & Bros.' announcements of publications during April and May include: "The Life of Samuel J. Tilden," by Hon. John Bigelow; "The American Congress: A History of National Legislation and Political Events, from 1774 to 1895," by Joseph West Moore; "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica," by John Kendrick Bangs, with illustrations by H. W. McVickar; "With the Procession," a novel of Chicago life, by Henry B. Fuller; "The Helpful Science," by St. George Mivart; "A Daughter of the Soil," a novel by M. E. Francis; "Among the Northern Hills," by William C. Prime; the third volume of "Rhodes's History of the United States;" "The Martyred Fool," a novel by David Christie Murray; and "Oliver Cromwell," by George H. Clarke, D. D., with illustrations from old paintings and prints—this being a new edition of Bishop Clarke's work, with an introduction by Charles Dudley Warner. "The Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," by George MacDonald, will be added to Harper's "Franklin Square Library" this week.

The Easter number of Harper's Young People (published April 9) contains an article entitled "Sports and Games in Central Africa," by Lieutenant A. J. Mountenay Jephson. Lieutenant Jephson was Henry M. Stanley's second in command in his last trip into the center of Africa in search of Emin Pacha, and in the course of this long and dangerous journey he had many opportunities of seeing how the African savages amuse themselves. This article is one result of his observations. It is the first of a series entitled "Sports in Many Lands," treating English boarding-school sports, Parisian boys' games, old Indian sports, etc., which will be published in Harper's Young People from time to time. The same number of The Young People will contain a fully illustrated article about bicycles.

We acknowledge the receipt of volumes for review from the following publishers: D. Appleton & Co., Macmillan & Co., Longmans, Green & Co., and G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE DAYS WE LIVE IN.

One Phase of the Question of Domestic Service.

It is in dealing with the modern servant that the position of the employer has grown anomalous. Can a man discharge a washer-woman who gives him a written recommendation? The writer of this article has seen such a letter found pinned on the weekly wash of a college boy friend. It ran thus:

"Dear Mr. ——, I am sorry to hear you think of leavin' town. You wor a good payer."

It is needless to add that this valuable recommendation was carefully preserved by the receiver.

The modern servant is as apt to seek out her mistress's reference as the mistress hers, and "gives notice" at a breath of discomfort. With the relations so altered the behavior of the employed is an uncertain quality when receiving discharge. There are many mistresses who put off a dismissal from day to day in genuine fear of impertinence or an ugly scene. It has grown necessary for timid householders to approach this matter cautiously and open it with discretion.

One of the most intrepid women, when speaking on the servant question, said, with entire gravity:

"I have a fixed method of reproving or dismissing my servants, and I never vary from it. I am careful not to seek them in their domain, as they can there rattle dishes as I talk. I always send for the offender to come to me in, say, a quarter of an hour—that gives them time to lose their nerve and wonder what I want. Then I always conclude to be writing at my desk as they enter my room, and I keep them standing waiting while I finish my page. This is wholesome also. By the time I am ready I find my servant quite subdued. All this sounds trifling, and it takes time, but it saves friction in the end."

Though this is amusing enough in its way, it is also more or less distressing to those who remember the domestic relations of their mothers and grandmothers, and the tears, the fears, of any maid who offended, as she stood submissive to rebuke, a corner of an apron held at weeping eyes.

There was no pledging against impertinence then, and there was close, warm feeling in many cases between mistress and servants. The change from then to now may be due to American resentment on the part of the employed against menial work, or it may be caused by lack of personal supervision in the employers—who can pretend to decide?—but it is certain that the present situation has a humor of its own, as has every turning of fables, even where the upset is distinctly unfortunate for all concerned. To see Polly standing with knocking knees and apron at her eyes before her mistress is pitiful enough, but her mistress hiding her trembling knees under a writing desk is absurd. The fact is, the pendulum of power has swung over to the servants' side, and they know it, more or less dimly.

Perhaps a sense of humor is the safest test to apply to all things of life, and the woman who can bring it to bear in so dangerous a moment as the dismissal of a servant may have solved the question properly for herself at least, and perhaps for others also.—(Harper's Bazar.

THE BUILDER.

Out of the fleckless marble of yon cloud
With the fine tools of fancy I can form
Immaculate bastions that no foes may storm
And no dark bannered myrmidons may shroud.
Airier gardens than that monarch proud
Hung under Asian heavens blue and warm.
Swift can I fashion, or a snowy swarm
Of palaces with friezes fair endowed.

Or spire on slender spire can I uprear
To rival Milan's marvel that the sun
Kisses to Alpine glacier-hues at morn,
Or shape such magic minarets—many a one—
As St. Sophia raises like a spear
Crowned with the crescent o'er the Golden Horn.

—Clinton Scollard in Youth's Companion.

LIGHT AND GAY.

My Lady.

I smile my sweetest, when by chance
I find myself beneath her glance.

I speak in chosen voice and phrase
And lose no time to speak her praise.

If service I can render her,
I'll not delay, nor yet demur.

I hang upon her lightest word
As though 'twere wisdom new y heard.

Her gowns I note in compliment
And latter to her heart's consent.

With pretty speech my head is stored—
I'm owing her for two weeks' board.

—Detroit Free Press.

A Timely Petition.

We need to pray for nickel today,
As well as to render thanks.
There are blocks in civilization's way;
We live in an age of cranks.

And so we petition heaven's court,
As only the earnest can,
May the Lord deliver us from the short
Haired woman and long-haired man.

—Boston Courier.

Not a Bit.

Thar ain't no use in settin' down
An simply wishin', wishin',
While thar's a path that leads from town
To rivers full o' fishin'.

Though fortune keeps you waitin' late,
Yet, whar the river's swishin',
If you kin only find some bait,
You'll strike it fine by fishin'.

—Atlanta Constitution.

Don't Go.

When she sighs and answers "No,"
Wait a bit and do not leave her.
Who shall say she bids you go
When she sighs and answers "No"
In a voice that's soft and low?
Ask again—it will not grieve her.
When she sighs and answers "No,"
Wait a bit and do not leave her.

SHORT STORY WRITERS.

Special Gifts of Many Bright Men and Clever Women.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A foreign country is to one's own country, as has been said, a kind of posterity. This is specially true of literature. When an author is welcomed and praised abroad, he may rest assured that his fame will reach another generation. Whatever value the early Americans may have set on their writings immediately after the establishment of their independence they were not recognized as a literary people until early in the present century, when Washington Irving and subsequently Fenimore Cooper were accepted in Europe as authors of freshness, individuality and power. Since then our literary reputation has steadily and rapidly increased across the sea, and now most of our books are not only reproduced in Great Britain and other colonies, but are translated into the leading continental languages.

Our fame in fiction stands highest for short stories, and, deservedly perhaps, for our novels and romances in general are not ranked there as equal to those of the old world, but as they are gaining in originality and strength. Irving indeed won his first substantial renown by the "Sketch Book," the first volume of which he printed in London at his own expense, though Murray later gave him $3,000 for the complete work. It is a collection of short stories, the most notable of which are "Rip Van Winkle" and the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," and attracted immediate attention from its novelty and the beauty of its sentiment and style.

It must be more than 50 years since Edgar Allan Poe wrote the greater part of his short stories, collected and published posthumously as tales. They are the strangest and most remarkable of his writings, and on them his reputation rests. They have been translated into all modern languages and have been everywhere admired and imitated for their invention, subtlety, variety and perfectness of expression. There is nothing that approaches them in any literature. They stand alone, the unmistakable product of morbid genius, but the highest genius of its kind. They combine to a wonderful degree the poetic, metaphysical and mathematical faculties. Their language is so closely incorporated with the thoughts that the two are indivisible to the understanding. The "Fall of the House of Usher," the "Murders in the Rue Morgue," the "Descent Into the Maelstrom" and the "Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar" are not only original, but they are originality itself. They are unforgettable. Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales" were probably written about the same time in divers periodicals, where they drew no attention whatever, and very slowly made their way to favor when presented under that title. As unlike Poe's stories as possible, they are more of their kind, and the style is faultless. No man, I venture to affirm, has ever written English prose like Hawthorne.

I have mentioned these departed authors—they live and will long live in their works—to show what a genius the Americans have had for short stories almost from the very beginning of their literature. And the genius is clearly continued, as we see by any number of living authors, some of them just coming on the stage. One reason unquestionably for their production in the last few years is the increased demand for them that has sprung up, not so much from the magazines, always in the market for them, as from daily newspapers throughout the country. Until recently the dailies did not publish them, though they did some so before the war. Literature, like everything else in this age, is commercial. It is not furnished unless it can be sold, and the higher the price the greater the supply and the better the quality. The rate for short stories has advanced in 10 or 12 years from 25 to 50 per cent, and the tendency is still upward. There are so many short story writers—more women perhaps than men—that they can hardly be enumerated. And they are springing up constantly—east, west and south.

One of the very best of the older group is Bret Harte, who, while editing The Overland in San Francisco 25 years since, contributed to its pages the "Luck of Roaring Camp," the "Outcasts of Poker Flat," "Tennessee's Partner," "Miss" and other inimitable mining stories. They caught at once the ear of the English speaking race everywhere and precipitated him into fame, which still holds.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich has done a number of capital short stories—in dainty fiction, of course—one of the best of them being "Marjorie Daw," which closes with an unidealizing surprise. He has a happy knack for such things, but he seems to prefer his cameo cut verse delicately perfumed.

Edward Eggleston accidentally secured fame by contributing a short story to Hearth and Home when he was its editor because some writer of fiction had failed to send in his manuscript. It had such success—this surprised him, as he had no idea of attempting anything of the kind—that he was induced to write other stories, mainly founded on his observations and experiences in the west.

Julian Hawthorne has done fine in short stories. So have Edward Everett Hale, Edgar Fawcett, Brander Matthews, Charles E. Lewis, John Hay, Thomas Nelson Page, Owen Wister, George W. Cable, Thomas A. Janvier, Richard Harding Davis, Woolcott Balestier, Joel Chandler Harris, Fred Stimson, Maurice Thompson and any number of men, young and middle aged.

Quite as many women as men do very clever short stories—Mary Wilkins, Harriet Prescott Spofford, her first, "In a Cellar," in The Atlantic, was not published for some time because it was thought to be a translation from the French), Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Louise Gordon (Mrs. S. V. Cruger), Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. Kate D. Wiggin, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Louise Imogen Guiney, Frances Hodgson Burnett and dozens of others.

There is scarcely an end of the short story writers of both sexes. Many that have been mentioned have done long stories, too, but I refer to the short, which may be a distinctive feature of the country. Compared with the English short stories, they are superior, as the Englishmen themselves admit, having far more variety, flavor and originality. Only the French equal us in this line of literature, and they lack our force, freshness, raciness, individuality. It has often been said that it is harder to tell a story in from 5,000 to 10,000 words than to extend it to ten times the length, and this saying is true. Condensation of thought and expression, intellectual glimpses and fertile suggestiveness are among our gifts. This particular gift we displayed early in the century, with the recognition of our literature. It is still ours, and likely to be indefinitely. As a German critic said lately, "The Americans have made the short story peculiarly their own." JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

THE KICKER.

What He Has Found to Growl About During the Past Week.

Hear the mining stock kicker!

"In all the kicking that has gone on in this column in the past month or so, there has yet to appear anything regarding mining matters. When one comes to think over it the fact presents itself as being somewhat remarkable; for the subject, taken in all its different branches, appears to be one particularly adapted to the Kicker's pen, for mines and stocks are not only in the months of all men in this community, but they are also the subject of a good deal of criticism and that, too, for the most part, not of a very flattering nature.

"The first thing that suggests itself is what I might term a multi-header, because there are so many complaints to make about it. The 'thing' is Wild Cat stocks. I am constantly hearing of these concerns, and the way they are being foisted upon an unsuspecting—gullible would be a better word—public in that wide stretch of land known as the East. My first complaint is about these people who are always telling me about these Wild Cat concerns, but who never speak of the matter above a whisper, and if you ask him to go further and allow their name to be connected with an expose either shut up like a clam or commence to throw cold water on their words of fire and only 'think' where they 'knew' a few minutes before. The Wild Cat scheme is a hard one to tackle, and a mean one at that, but its existence is doing an immense amount of harm to the business interests of this city and the West in general, and every possible effort ought to be made to stamp it out. Concerted action may do a great deal towards this matter, and those who have absolute knowledge of these things should not stand back and allow it to go on without some real protest.

"One gentleman I was talking to on this subject the other day, and who has seen quires of worthless stock in the hands of others, said that the best thing to do was to keep quiet about it, as if publicity was given to these things Eastern investors would think that there was nothing else but Wild Cat stock on the market, and be frightened to invest. I can't bring myself to his way of thinking. Whatever way I look at it exposure seems to be the best course. To keep quiet about these matters is just the cover that rascals would only be too willing to take advantage of. Make their doings public as much as you can, and they will, at least, not be so bold. Facts, they say, are stubborn things; they certainly are very hard ones to get hold of, or I should have shown up more than one crooked deal of which at present I cannot get past the morally certain stage. The interests of this community should be directed towards attracting capital to the mining investments of this State, and it should see that such capital is invested in legitimate undertakings which will act as a manifold benefit instead of bringing a most profitable industry into disrepute.

"Some persons say that if people in the East are such fools as to get caught with wild cat stock, why let them take the brunt of it. I must admit that they themselves are very much to blame. The careless way some people make investments is utterly absurd when their other business transactions are taken into comparison. With but very little trouble they can find out all they want to know. Our Mining Exchange, which, bye the way, is death on wild cat schemes, is always ready to answer all queries on mining stock matters, and Colorado Springs is reached from any place in the United States by mail at a cost of two cents. The blind way that stock transactions are entered into when a few words of inquiry would set them right would lead one to suppose that Colorado was situated in the moon or some such place or that it cost a small fortune to ask a question.

"Here is another phase of the wild cat subject. There are a great many in this city who deal only in Mollie, Argentum, Isabella and perhaps Portland. They go in for high priced stocks which are backed up by big people. As far as that goes there is no kick coming, but it certainly does make me hot when they class other stocks as 'bum' or 'wild cat.' They probably forget that all these stocks have been cheap and almost unknown in their day and there are many now selling at low figures but which have as bright prospects as they had in their infancy. There is lots more to say, but that is enough for this time."

Here is another religious Kicker:

"I have just read in The Gazette the action of one of our churches in regard to individual cups at communion service, and am so glad that the churches are making a beginning in the direction of putting a stop to such indiscriminate mingling of people in all public meetings. You cannot attend even the morning church service without being seated right beside just anybody the ushers choose to bring in. It is very unpleasant, besides the risk you run of contracting contagious diseases.

"It is almost too shocking to tell, but one Sabbath in church I saw a big bedbug crawling along the back of the seat in front of me. I with difficulty repressed a scream, and was so nervous during the remainder of the service that I spent the rest of the day at home with sick-headache. But you know that is really no worse, perhaps not so bad, as what dear Robert Burns saw on a lady's bonnet in church. Just think of it!

"I have been so careful ever since I read that poem. And only last Sabbath the usher at Dr. G.'s church seated a dreadfully common looking woman and two children in the same pew with me; and although I sat as far from them as I could, I had my maid comb my hair thoroughly with a fine-comb as soon as I got home.

"Then I really feel nervous to shake hands with Deason S. and try to avoid him, for he shakes hands with everybody who goes out of the door, and besides asks all those strangers, indiscriminately, to come again.

"There are several more crying needs in the way of reforms. I think the minister should wash his hands or put on white kid gloves at the communion service. And it is just dreadful how the Baptists and Christians baptize as many as a dozen at one time in the same baptistery. So much tiresome handshaking should be abolished, too, or everyone be compelled to wear gloves.

"I remember Dr. G. said one Sabbath that the reason the Jews and the best people rejected Christ was that he associated so with all the common people; no one was so poor or low but what he tried to help them, even lepers. Perhaps these are not Dr. G.'s words, but it is the thought. I'm sure I don't blame them so very much. He certainly would not go in good society if He were on earth now and did that way. When I join a church—as I expect to, of course, sometime before I die—I shall join the one that is the most exclusive and has the most conveniences."

This from a feminine recalcitrator:

"I can't see what all this fuss about living pictures is about. They can be made to do a great deal of good; for instance, in bringing representatives of all the old-time families together, as the Philadelphians have been doing lately. The landing of William Penn with his friends among whom was Nicolas Waln, the great grandfather of two of our citizens, namely, Mrs. Franc O. Wood and Mr. Charles L. Tutt. The picture of the "Treaty Tree," which was very fine and many others helped to bring vividly these old historical scenes before the eye of the spectator. Now why can't we have living pictures representing historical and biblical subjects in our public schools? They would go farther toward impressing the children minds with the events; than a dozen books on the same subject. Bad living pictures as well as bad books, should be suppressed; but good and improving ones should be encouraged.

THE PLEASANT SET.

Stories and Gossip Picked up on the Streets.

Talk about the domineering servant girl if you will but there is also another side to the question apparently. It is stated on good authority that a family in the North End has compelled the servant girl to shave her head until it looks like a billiard ball because they found a hair in the victuals.

—o—

At the annual dinner of the Arapahoe Bar association not long ago they had a lively time and a good story reaches me as an echo of the festive occasion. It seems that Hon. Charles S. Thomas was the toastmaster. When it came time to introduce Judge Goddard of the Supreme Court, Mr. Thomas arose and tried to get the laugh on the Judge. He said that a year or so ago when that gentleman was elected to his high office he felt that he was a pretty big man and that he came to him for advice. He had seriously asked if it would not be a good thing if he dropped the last syllable of his name. Judge Goddard then solemnly arose and said: "I have not been legally consulted in the matter, but it is conceded on all hands that it would be a good thing if the honorable chairman would drop the first syllable of his name." The Judge had the best of it.

—o—

Jerry is a youngster who lives in the northern part of the town, and if he isn't bigger than a minute he makes up for it in practical jokes. He has a pony cart and can conceal himself under the seat. Every once in a while the pony can be seen coming down the avenue at a good trot and apparently no one in charge. Some benevolently inclined citizen will rush wildly out and seize the animal by the bits, when Jerry arises in his wrath and wants to know if a fellow can't drive down town without someone coming out and stopping his turnout. A dignified college professor was the last one to get caught.

—o—

Here is one that will bear repeating and actually occurred in this city, the hero being a 5-year-old. He had been a bit unruly and his mother said to him, "If you act that way God will not stay in your heart." The reply was, "Where will he go, mama, in my 'tummick?"

—o—

There was an election last Tuesday in the Third ward and now we are to have four aldermen from that ward. I can't figure it out any other way. Mr. Barnes was surely elected by the Republicans, and now the Prohibitionists say that they elected an alderman, the Populists say that they elected one and the Democrats say they elected one. If that is not four how many is it? It will probably be settled by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Bish taking the seats, however.

—o—

Yesterday a tramp called at a lady's house in the South End and asked for some breakfast. The man of the house had just ordered a load of kindling and espying this the fellow said that he would chop some of it up. The woman gave him his breakfast and he went to work. Finally she went out and told him that he had done enough. "Oh, no;" said the fellow, "it is nearly dinner time and I will finish the job." There was nothing for it but to have him in for dinner, and when the husband came home he was so well pleased that he gave him an extra half dollar. Then Mr. Tramp decided that he would rake the yard. The lady began to wonder if she had adopted a permanent boarder, but he was one good tramp, anyhow.

Bound for Africa.

Minneapolis, April 6.—An afternoon paper says that J. L. Tucker, the Minneapolis defaulter, and Taylor, the defaulting treasurer of South Dakota, are traveling together, and left San Francisco on March 29 in company with two girls. The party is bound for Africa. Just before leaving San Francisco Tucker wrote to an old friend in this city and told him the above news, and also remarked that he and Taylor swindled a rich man in the City of Mexico out of $5,000. Tucker says that he accidentally ran across Taylor, whom he knew, and they decided to join forces.

Naval Movements.

Washington, April 6.—Admiral Kirkland of the San Francisco, has cabled the Navy Department that he fully understands his instructions regarding American missionaries in Asia Minor, and that he will depart at once for Beyreuth. The Ranger arrived at Buenaventura today, and the training ship Essex left St. Thomas for Port Royal on its way home.

The Cuban Rebellion.

Havana, April 6.—The Autonomist party has issued a manifesto directed to the Cuban public strongly condemning the present revolt. The manifesto says: "The party being eminently Spanish will resist to the utmost the efforts of the insurgents who will bring to Cuba only misery, anarchy and barbarity."

MY SECOND SERMON.

EARLY EXPERIENCES OF REV. C. A. CRANE

He Was All Loaded for a Magnificent But it Slipped His Mind Before He Could Deliver It to the Congregation—A Precipitate Retreat.

So confident was I of my own abilities because I failed to fail in my first effort that I went to work to preparing my second sermon with as much assurance as though I had taken the thirty-third degree in homiletics I felt ready and willing to give my own father who had been preaching for more than thirty years a few suggestions as to how to do it but he evidently knew me for I never gave me a chance to put my stock of suggestions on the market

Two weeks after my first sermon had been preached I was to go out south of Springfield and preach in Shepherd's school house. My first sermon was in a church at Chatham and I had not failed what might be expected of me when I preached in a school house in the country The very thought loaded me with quinine as it were and I felt ready to rush through a loop hole or to leap over a wall I felt that the b com ing there would be to let the country folk th[illegible] Sangamon have a plain and simple sermon one easily understood

So I prepared the discourse Three points only not to appear pedantic Three points and three all tling little incidents to illustrate and burn in the points it remember[illegible] This would show how practical I was and how apt to teach So the d[illegible] It developed and expanded It swelled and bubbled up It put forth blossoms and odorized my very being I longed for the day to come when the ripe fruit from my luxuriant mental orchard might fall into the hungry hearts of my favored auditors to show their remembrance of me would be one glad green spot in their smooth and uneventful lives far from the madding crowd I went forth in the silent night and told my secret sermon to the calm and listening stars and they winked approval and by their silence gave consent I preached it to the dumb and sound stumps that squatted in the sombre hills where trees were wont to grow and not a voice was raised in protest Who could want approval stronger? I tried it on our old 'clay-bank' mare, heard the same story also as I preached it in the barn and she waved her tail in admiration and the air

The auspicious day drew nigh the day for which all other days had stepped aside And I was prepared loaded, ready serene [illegible] only waiting Now, in order that the full blown rose (that is the sermon) might not waste its sweetness in the rustic winds I bethought me to take a companion that, upon returning he might regale my sceptical friends with an account of 'the triumph of mind over matter,' of which I was the chief instigator and the sole [illegible] My flattering choice fell upon one who had long been regarded by me as a veritable Gililan among critics The atmosphere of his presence was [illegible] stirred by zephyrs from Mt Calvary He could personify an attribute to perfection His similes and apostrophes never lagged but were sustained by a strength and beauty that might have excited the envy of Bunyan and Shelley could they have heard him He could glorify abstractions and paint spiritual conceptions in the color of life and his name was Lee Matheny

Sunday afternoon Lee and I, seated in a buggy which was drawn by the 'clay-bank' already introduced started for Shepherd's school house I knew Matheny had never been very profoundly impressed with either my mental or spiritual powers, and as we rode along it seemed to me that I could feel the chill of his scepticism but my exuberant utterance drowned my fears, for I monopolized the conversation and my hopeful, happy heart proved an antidote to the doubts that I felt were crouching in his mind ready to jump on me and laugh and say 'I told you so'

We had started early so that we might have time to visit Uncle Joe Shepherd before meeting began We arrived at his house were most hospitably received and at once ushered into the great big living room where we met the whole family and 'Cousin George from Connecticut' Cousin George be it remembered was the most voluble nimble fluent and absorbing conversationalist in whose presence I had ever been admitted He not only interested one but he seemed like a great sponge that soaked up all the information owned held or possessed by those to whom he was talking Thus, as he was charming his hearers with a bit of his experience 'back East,' I suddenly became aware of the astonishing fact that something was drawing my sermon from me I immediately excused myself and started to walk out into the pasture where I hoped my scattered thoughts might be coaxed back home Just as I was stepping off the porch a freckled youth who had followed me, cried out, "Look out for that yeller dog there under the bush" I did so, of course,my knowledge of Scripture at once suggesting the words, "Beware of dogs" But the youth evidently fearing that I might not be able to preserve my life walking alone around the farm, considerately accompanied me, and as he did so I could but remark his versatility of thought and ruggedness of expression, with both of which he continued to assault me until we returned to the house and Cousin George This youth in the picturesque language of a country boy who has just triumphed over his first plug of tobacco, and who wears sleeve holders, told me the personal history of every mule, cow and calf we saw, much of which I remember to this day That mule with the long scar on its back had knocked the plow off'en the hen house, that's what scared him so" That cow with the crumply horn had been tied up four times and had 'that o horn sawed off and didn't never quit o' giving milk orct" etc, etc etc, until I had a complete historiette of the farm and all its inhabitants

My fugitive thoughts during this attack still modestly refused to coalesce but I comforted myself with the reflection that they would be forthcoming and obedient when we arrived at the school house and all these distracting sights and sounds would be submerged in the flood of song and scattered by the torrent of oratory that would then break loose

When we arrived at the school house I at once felt myself master of the situation 'Twas well I did That bright dream was my last The windows and the doors were wide open With my leathery lungs working my vocal organ I began to sing, "Come Thou Fount." The sonorous strains cooled the jealous fires that burned in the breasts of the visiting dogs so neighborly gathered around the front door. The pinching bugs sat on the window sills and bathed in the flood of melody. The flange-edged bass of two young men and the piping soprano that came from the old women mingled concordantly with the joyful, juicy notes that burst from the throats of rosy maidens The singing was a success. Then, after the other preliminaries had been put in the past tense, I arose and announced my text, "Come now, let us reason together."

The first invitation was accepted and it was not the fault of the people that we did not reason together. My first point was clearly stated (Matheny afterward told me) and suitably illustrated, but when I came to the place where I expected to meet secondly, it was gone Never before had the desperate depth of that pathetic word "gone" touched me as it did then There sat Uncle George on the front seat Beside him some old folks who were nearly bent double so low were the seats on which they sat Behind the stove sat a man chewing tobacco who was visible to me only at those times when he leaned over to squirt a whirling corkscrew of yellow juice on the floor Secondly" was gone I hunted for it Felt for it Prayed for it, and kept on talking, hoping it might come back, but in its stead the mule with the scar on its back and the crumply-horned cow came meandering up the lanes of my bewildered mind And still I talked Cousin George's absorbing anecdotes danced and screamed through the deserted chambers of my mind O, if I could only find "secondly" The dogs again began hostilities and the war-whoop of the brindled fiste split open the startled air 'Maybe I could work in "thirdly" and then wind up on "secondly" Happy thought! Still I talked What I said no man knoweth even unto this day My mind reached forth its hand for "thirdly" That too alas had gone I talked on The rear end of the school house now began slowly to ascend and yet no one seemed alarmed A pinching bug with his double bass stop out came sailing in the door directly toward me, but I could not move I knew that if that bug struck me I would fall to the floor a raving maniac My knees smote together Gigantic corkscrews were behind my eyes driving them from their sockets My mouth was full of cotton—cotton indigenous to the soil And yet I talked Could nothing stop me? Was there no brake to check the wheels that were rapidly carrying me down the steeps into drivelling imbecility? The bug drew nearer The deep bass of his whirring wings shook the plastering from the ceiling of my mind By some strange providence that bug carrying his two wide extended sabres ready to rip me open for being a fool, settled on the table I thanked God devoutly and talked on The rear of the room by this time had taken on the motion of a fan in the languid hand of a man in dog days I was excited—excited to daring exploits and violent expression That yellow dog under the gooseberry bush arose and came to church and softly lay down in the brush where I was wandering Again the crumply horn cow and the scar-back mule and Connecticut yarns romped over my prostrate intellect They took on human form and laughed and cried and held brief carnival wherein the hop, the reel, the jig, the minuet and every shape of buffoonery raised a pandemonium the echoes of which are still alive And still I talked I knew not what I said, and yet it seemed as though my language was a cyclone of extravagant expression. Like a city set upon a hill I could not be hid I felt that I was the most prominent figure in the landscape The eyes of the people honey-combed me with the gimlets of friendly curiosity There was now but one great circle of whirling people, stove and school house Ah! I would run! But could I catch the door? With a resolute heart I cried, "You're dismissed," and struck for the door, saying, "Come on Matheny" We leaped into the buggy—the clay-bank appreciated the situation and trotted away at a rattling gait until we came to the first corner, when she settled back into her usual funeral motion, and thus gave me time to catch my breath and bite my finger nails

Let it be proclaimed Lee Matheny had sense He did not bring on a fight by indulging in any horse laugh nor did he even so much as twit me All praise to Matheny He saw my most abject and miserable failure, but amid all the wreck and ruin he held his peace and I talked on and said, Yes, you have seen me fail, old boy But I'll do it You will see And from that day I have been preparing for the time when I expect him to see that I am not a perennial failure'

With my heart all ravelled out I went home and told the story to my father, hoping and confidently expecting that rich sympathy which had always marked him, and I felt that

'The pillared firmament is rottenness,
And earth's base built on stubble,"

as he said in a searching arctic tone "O you'll learn my boy You'll learn"

As I look down the shadowy lanes of time gone by I can but say

"O, that day of sorrow, misery and rage,
I shall carry to the catacombs of age,
Photographically lined
On the tablet of my mind,
When a yesterday has faded from its page"

CHAS A. CRANE

Planets With Three Colored Suns.

For hundreds of years it has been the dream of the speculative astronomer to prove that life exists in some form on part or all of the millions of stars which surround us. For ages men believed that our globe was the center of all things, and that the stars and planets moved about it like the automatic celestial bodies in an observatory. To-day it is positively known that our little world is but a grain of sand floating in the great sea of space, and that myriads of other similar grains, some smaller and some larger, also float in the same ethereal ocean and have so floated for millions of years without coming in collisions with each other So, too, it is with the sun Something not that one great warm, brazen orb which is just now [illegible] ing spring up the valley is the only one in the great universe Astronomers believe differently and have proven, to their own satisfaction at least, there are hundreds of such bodies, each surrounded by his train of planets. Some sets of planets, like our solar system, have but one sun, others two or three. One of the greatest curiosities in the matter of plural suns is exhibited in what is known as the "solar system of Gamma," where each planet has continuous daylight furnished by three suns, each of a different color Neither of the three blazing orbs mentioned is of the white color of our sun, that solar entity being composed of suns yellow, blue and green They are so set in space that when one is at the zenith another is either rising or setting. What a glorious sight that must be to a possible observer in the system of Gamma!

A WESTERN PAINTER

SOMETHING ABOUT MR. CHARLES CRAIG.

An Interesting Article by Mr. Henry Russell Wray Reprinted From the Last Number of Peterson's Magazine.

The wall which went out several years ago for American artists to paint home scenes and subjects, has died away in silence. To-day American artists are painting American pictures, but it is not because that wall was so strong or so plaintive, but because our art lovers, and more important our art institutions all over the States, were and are willing, at last, to buy something besides smooted and blue-jeaned laborers, posed in cabbage fields We do lack much of that picturesquesness found in the countries of our ancestors, but no one could stay the tide of fashion—which was no for painting scenes—it had to run its course. To-day we have our Moran's, our Hovenden, Remington and Trego, who do our American subjects justice, and whose remuneration (leaving sentiment for a moment) should increase in ratio with the demand for truthful illustrations of American life and scenes It takes a man with marked individuality and nerve to produce paintings out of fashion and for a narrow market, to say nothing of running a personal risk of life to get his subjects, and yet Charles Craig journeyed from the East to the Western plains so early as 1865 and lived among the Indians and border element until 1869. He returned and studied hard at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, and during the winter of 1872 and 1873 he entered the studio of Mr Peter Moran, one of the pioneer painters of American scenes

At this time pictures by Americans, even of foreign scenes, were far below par.

Craig had the individuality, the nerve and the western fever, and in 1881 he started again for the West. Paying for study and instruction had eaten into his small store of savings, but it mattered little to the enthusiast—he was bound for the countries of the Indian. A curious experience on this second trip illustrates Craig's pluck He met on the train a poor boy going west to join an uncle, and Craig took a fancy to the youngster Just before reaching Kansas City Craig spent 65 cents of his last dollar for dates and figs for the boy, and owing to a washout of the bridge, they were compelled to lay over night in Kansas City Thirty-five cents would not carry them far, so Craig went into a stationery store and bought five sheets of white paper and some colored crayons, and half a sheet of muslin, and then not a cent was left He then walked into a gilded saloon, and taking the bar-keeper aside, asked to make a sketch of him A crowd gathered and insisted on their "favorite" posing In five minutes Craig had a pencil sketch of his head, life size, and in 20 minutes more had colored it. The concoctor of beverages" was charmed, and willingly paid the dollar requested Before Craig left the saloon he had made four more.

Then he walked around for a breath of air, and strayed into another saloon near the Courthouse where the clerk of the court was refreshing himself. Craig made a drawing of the bar-keeper here and cleared $5 before he left, with an offer from the clerk to come over to the courthouse and "make pictures" of all the lawyers assembled Before Craig caught his train the next day, he had cleared $20, and, as he said, "If I'd stayed in Kansas City a few weeks, I'd have made $500 But it was very bad, for while I was knocking out those one-dollar mugs I trembled at the thought of Moran or one of the professors of the Academy coming in on their progressive but hard-up pupil."

The $20 was enough to take Craig to Colorado and to allow some spending money for the little urchin with him. Since that memorable trip in 1881, Craig has remained West, and nothing would induce him to return to the East again.

His principal paintings, strange as it must seem, have been sold abroad, though some have gone into eastern houses and galleries, from the walls of the New York Academy and the American Water Color society.

Two pictures of Indian subjects were bought by Count Orloff Davidorff, and several are now owned by the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos.

Craig goes from civilization for months at a time, living with the Utes, the Apaches and Navajos. His favorite tribe is that of the Utes in the Southern reservation in Colorado, now presided over by that picturesque character, "Ignacio," and whose now peaceful, but once wicked fighting, chiefs were "Buckskin Charlie" and "Severo."

"Pintar Craig" (his name with the Utes) is highly respected by all their tribe. His best work has been done with such models as the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes of the plains, the Apaches and Navajos of New Mexico and the Sioux of the Dakotas.

The most difficult to handle have been the treacherous Apache. When he came to Craig's ease and said in Spanish "No good—quit," it was sufficient. Craig stopped right there.

One chief difficulty was his overcoming the superstition of the tribes about themselves and their horses—to this effect, that any picture taken killed the soul of the object painted. At one time he was working on an ambitious thing of the Ute war dance and could not secure a necessary model. After much secret talking he induced one buck, with the tempting offer of $15 for an hour and a half's pose, to go into a room in the agency building, and put on, or better, take off his costume

Craig had just drawn in the bush, when the Ute, afraid some one of his tribe would detect him, left without ceremony, with $15 for half an hour's pose. At another time a drove of Indian ponies were on the outskirts of a camp, and Craig proceeded to make sketches of them An Indian herder came up, and peering over the artist's shoulder, asked, "What doing?" and then criticized the work himself by saying, "No wano" (no good) Craig mildly suggested it wasn't bad, whereupon the Indian grabbed for his knife and the sketch at the same time, and the only thing that saved Craig and his sketch was the sudden appearance at that critical moment of "Buckskin Charley"

He was working one day on a sketch of the mountains surrounding the North Pine River agency, when a fine-looking Indian passed along riding on a mare, followed by a colt.

The painter, seeing a good figure for his landscape, asked the Indian to wait a moment, which he did. In a short time several "muchachos" (boys) began laughing at and jeering the model, whereat he poked his heels into the mare and tried hard to ride over the artist and his work. After several unsuccessful attempts he grew threatening, and the "muchachos," a dozen in number, hurried Craig back to camp.

In his collection of Indian curios he has some very rare portraits of himself, made by the artist Indians in the tribes he visits.

His career has been an unusual one, fraught with excitement and often danger, yet he is never content to remain in his little studio in Colorado Springs longer than is just necessary to finish an order and ship it, and off he is to some reservation, or a cowboy "round up," or a mountain mining camp.

Craig is not as well known as some other American artists who paint home pictures, chiefly because he is so far removed from the exhibitions and the markets; then, again, his sketches mean more to him, as much, surely, as his pictures, and as regards his own work, he says: "I don't pose as one of the pioneers of American subjects and never did. I get the pleasure and sometimes profit from my work. If any one wants the credit they are at full liberty to help themselves to it all. The day is here now when American artists, who give some attention to people and scenes in their own country, will do good work and sell it at fair figures"

HENRY RUSSELL WRAY.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SEWING.

An Interesting Exhibition in the El Paso Block—Will Continue To-morrow.

One of the rooms on the Tejon street side of the ground floor of the El Paso block was crowded with proud children, and prouder parents, all day yesterday. The occasion was the exhibit of the sewing work being done in the public schools of this city. On account of the weather many mothers were unable to come yesterday, and it has therefore been decided to continue the exhibit to-morrow.

The work is done by children from 7 to 12 years old, and the exhibit illustrates all stages of the instruction. At first the little fingers are set to plain stitches along a line When the line can be followed, the next lesson is in variations of the stitch. Then comes hemming, and the child makes a sample showing the kinds of stitches As an incentive to progress the child is allowed to do fancy work Miss Shadbolt is sometimes criticised for this, as some regard it as useless, but she makes it serve a double purpose, as it not only spurs the children on to proficiency in the use of the needle, but it also gives them the opportunity to make money, something that many of the children need to do, early in life.

The exhibition includes these early stitches and then a great deal of advanced work There are rows on rows of dresses made altogether by the children, and that are as neat and handsome, and well sewed and well fitting as could be desired There are exhibited also, many of the paper patterns for waists, that the girls are taught to make themselves, with no other tools but a ruler and cord. There is exhibited one waist which seems to be as good a piece of cutting and putting together as any dressmaker could do. One of the graduates of this department had to leave school to go to work. She found paying employment without trouble in one of the best dressmaking establishments in the city. If it had not been for this instruction, she would have had to go into a kitchen.

Besides the plain work there is a handsome collection of crazy-quilting, embroideries, drawn work and tidies, all the work of the children Some quite handsome articles are on sale. The exhibition is of interest to every one at all interested in the work of the public schools, particularly in industrial lines It is in charge of the Misses Shadbolt, who are the teachers in this department of the schools.

FOR CITY BEAUTY.

Important Recommendations of the Village Improvement Society.

The Committee on Public Parks and Tree Planting of the Village Improvement society of Colorado Springs have made the following recommendations

First—That neighborhood meetings be held to secure concerted action in the matter of tree planting. The planting season will be comparatively brief, and no unnecessary delay should occur in that connection.

Second—Extensive planting of ornamental trees is recommended. Nothing will add more to the beauty of our town than plenty of trees, and there cannot be too many. Visitors from the East miss the soft green foliage and ample shade of the luxurious vegetation to which they are accustomed, and considerable time must elapse before they become reconciled to the general brown color of the plains. Trees break the force of the winds and materially lessen the power of the storms. Wherever there is sufficient water they should be planted. The selection must be done with care and intelligence, for a good street tree is not adapted to the small lawn of a city lot. As a rule, it is better to plant young trees well supplied with roots, than older and larger ones with defective or scanty root growth.

Third—For streets that well-known native, the broad-leaved cottonwood, is recommended. It is hardier and more rapid in growth than other kinds, and conforms to those heretofore planted, which is desirable. Should the cottonwood be objected to by any one, some other round-topped variety of the same species (poplar) might be selected. Uniformity of the trees which border any street or avenue is of first importance, and not less than one block should be planted at a time, on both sides of the street. This may be easily done by the combined effort of the property owners in the blocks

Fourth—For private grounds other trees are preferable, especially those which form trees of medium size, and present a variety of color and form of foliage. Conifers are most ornamental and should be also used to some extent. On lawns the trees and shrubs should usually be placed at the sides and backs, and at the corners, rather than in the central portions. Grass plots connected with residences are usually small, and should be reduced as little as possible by planting. Out-houses, ash-pits and other unsightly objects should be "planted out," or hidden, by the judicious location of trees and shrubbery.

Fifth—The indiscriminate and excessive pruning of shade trees is strongly condemned. It utterly destroys the beauty of the trees and defeats, in large measure, the objects for which they are maintained.

Sixth—To prevent or lessen the ravages of insects, ornamental and fruit trees should be sprayed when possible with a liquid insecticide. The first application should be made before or about the time the leaves open, and the second one week or 10 days later In some cases several applications may be necessary. Should rain occur immediately after spraying, the process should be repeated. It should be remembered that neglect of this necessary precaution is not only hazardous to the interests of the individual, but is likely to cause loss and injury to the community at large.

Copies of this circular will be furnished gratuitously to applicants. Further information upon any points mentioned herein will be given upon request by members of the committee. Edgar T Ensign, George H. Parsons, V. Z Reed Mrs M D. Ormes, M. B. Irvine and Miss Ellen T. Brinley.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The Manitoba School Question Ably Stated by a Roman Catholic.

To the Editor of The Gazette.

Judging from the news from Manitoba printed in the daily newspapers last week, the man not posted on the school question in that Canadian province, must consider the Catholics wholly in the wrong But consideration of all the facts in the case will give the impartial examiner a different idea

To begin at the beginning, I will state that a quarter of a century ago Manitoba entered the confederation of Canadian provinces The population of the district at that time was Catholic by a very large majority. The Dominion government guaranteed that the separate Catholic schools would not be interfered with, and it was under this stipulation that Manitoba became a part of Canada In the course of time immigration from other Canadian provinces and from England changed the state of affairs, and Manitoba became Protestant Then when the Catholics were in the minority, steps were taken to break the pledge made, and it was sought to do away with the Catholic schools This was finally accomplished in 1890, when a measure was passed by the Manitoba Legislature abolishing Catholic schools. When it is known that the national schools were nothing less than Protestant institutions it is seen that the Catholics of Manitoba have had very good reason to protest strongly against the loss of their rights

It is clear that they were entitled to their own schools If the Protestant majority wanted Protestant schools, or even so-called non-sectarian schools for their children, all right They could have them, and the Catholics would not object But, the Orangemen, who have ruled Manitoba for some years, were determined to wipe out the Catholic schools From the time the Catholics have been deprived of their schools they have been fighting valiantly for their rights The Supreme Court of Canada decided that the Manitoba Catholics had a constitutional right to their schools Manitoba's Protestant government appealed from this decision to the Privy Council of England, which reversed the finding of the Supreme Court, and declared that Catholics as such have no constitutional rights. The Manitoba Catholics, after this decision, appealed to the Dominion government, which would take no action on the ground that it had no right to interfere. Then the Catholics themselves appealed to the Privy Council, and that tribunal not long ago decided that they had a real grievance, and that the Dominion government had power to grant remedial legislation to them The next step was for the Catholics to make application to the Dominion government, and the cabinet issued some 10 days ago an order that the Manitoba government restore the Catholic schools.

It is over this order that the excitement the daily press tells of has been aroused in Manitoba.

The Protestant majority declare that they will not obey the order Dispatches from Winnipeg say that the Protestant ministers urge their people to stand firm against the remedial order That the majority does not consider the justice of the Catholic position is evident from the comment of the Manitoba press The following has been telegraphed as the view of one Manitoba paper

"The Dominion government, after weary weeks of squirming and twisting, has at length passed an order commanding the Legislature to restore separate schools to the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba This act is a deliberate surrender to the demands of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba a deliberate surrender to the demands of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Quebec It is another proof were any such needed that Canada lies prostrate under the feet of a foreigner, a Roman ecclesiastic It is another proof that our rulers are recreant to the duties they owe the people and traitors to their Queen, and are ever ready as the price of place and power to sell themselves and the liberties of the free born citizens of Canada to the Pope of Rome and his unscrupulous devotees in Canada. * * * Let the contest between Romanish slavery and freedom and equal rights go on until every vestige of special privilege and the grinding slavery to a state church be driven out of every province in the Dominion, and the time serving caitiffs now ruling in Ottawa, who sell their souls for prelatical patronage, be driven back to the obscurity from which they ought never to have emerged"

It is clear that very little justice may be expected from the fanatics for which the paper above quoted speaks. In striking contrast to the action of Protestant Manitoba is that of Catholic Quebec, which allows separate schools for the various denominations. When Manitoba was Catholic she gave the Protestants the schools they wanted. It is the old case of bigots taking all they can get from the Catholics, but giving them nothing If a Catholic province in Canada rebelled against a government order, what a howl there would be about "papal audacity," and such rot.

A. J. GILLIS

Weekly Letter Extracts.

The following is from the weekly letter of Mr Frank H Pettingell: "The gold stocks Portland, Isabella, Mt. Rosa and Pharmacist are the only ones that show any particular strength. The advance in the latter is, as near as can be learned, not occasioned from any especial improvement in the condition of the property, although it is generally understood to be looking very well. Whether it is more than paying expenses or not I am not in a position to state; one thing is positive, the company is still in debt The advance is probably caused by the factional fight for supremacy at the annual meeting which takes place April 30. There is an existing sentiment noticeable among every class of mining promoters, brokers and others to speak disparagingly, without investigation, of any and all enterprises not of their own creation; in other words every one but themselves is supposed to be dishonest, when refering to mining. This inclination can only result in seriously injuring the industry and in a way preventing the development of the natural mineral resources of Colorado."

Speaking of the past week's trading in his market letter Mr Sherwood Aldrich says: "The main trading of the week has been in the silver stocks, which have been fairly active. As is frequently the case their fluctuations of price have followed the changes in the price of silver. The rumor of a new strike of rich ore in the Gibson created some activity in that stock during the latter part of the week, but it was soon found to have no foundation in fact The workings in the Gibson give indications of the nearness of an ore body, but these indications are not infallible and only the positive opening of another chamber of ore can make a material advance in the price of the stock The Argentum Juniata company has sent out circulars announcing its readiness to pay the notes representing its indebtedness I am informed that there will be a handsome balance in the treasury after these notes are paid, and that, with the ore now in sight in the mine, it is expected that a large treasury surplus will soon accrue Dividends on the stock should be the natural sequence

The following is taken from the Woods Investment Co "Pharmacist has made a considerable advance and is strong at the higher quotations While the mine is improving, and producing about two cars per week of good ore, there is nothing to justify the advance which is due solely to the efforts of two factions to control the approaching annual election We advise the holders of this stock to sell as whichever party wins we anticipate a drop in price after the election

"Considering its numerous difficulties Union exhibits surprising strength If a satisfactory showing is made of the affairs of the company at the special stockholders meeting on the 9th inst, the stock should go up Mt Rosa has advanced to 3⅞ bid and is strong at that quotation Until the 30 day extension expires which was given by the Creede and Cripple Creek company on the $4 000 payment due on the Ocean Wave bond there will probably be only a limited amount of trading in this stock and no marked change in the price

"Portland is strong, holders asking 73 in large and small blocks A slight concession would result in the sale of all offered as there are numerous buying orders The various properties of the company never looked better than at present but if it is decided to erect sampling works it is not likely that the dividend of one cent per share per month will be increased in the near future as the combined expense of sampling works and the new working shaft will be considerable"

The following interesting notes are from the weekly letter of Messrs Gardner & Co "The Argentum Juniata property is making a fine showing and doing a magnificent business The debt is practically paid off and there is a comfortable surplus besides left in the treasury Argentum will very soon enter the list of regular dividend payers

"Portland pays one cent dividend April 15 The March output was the largest in its history With stock at 60 the company is paying 20 per cent per annum It is expected the dividend will soon be doubled

"The Isabella company have compromised the Comet suit The Comet people deed all right in dispute to the Isabella company receiving in return a perpetual royalty of 12½ per cent on smelter returns on all ore mined in territory lately in dispute We can state with authority that Isabella's March output was $27 500 while expenses were $7 000

All Union leases lapse May 31 1895 The gross production for March was $[illegible] 000 At 13 cents per share the 1 250 000 shares would cost $162 500 and would pay for themselves inside of seven months at the March rate of production Union stock looks reasonable in price

"It will take about 30 days to complete the Anaconda upraise Until that is finished no change of moment is expected"

Current News

Work on the Good Hope company's properties is going on steadily and the outlook is favorable

Steam was raised in the new hoisting plant on the American [illegible] on Wednesday and the work of sinking commenced

The Union stockholders [illegible] ed for Tuesday next It [illegible] that the proceedings will be interesting and largely attended

An official of the Mollie Gibson company states that there is nothing to the rumor regarding the finding of a new ore chute in that mine

Although trading fell off a good deal on Change about the middle of the week it has been a very good one and well up to the average The total sales are 282 [illegible] shares

Broker Kjellander has moved his office to Hascall's cigar store A record of the business transacted on 'change is posted there

Mr W S Stratton has purchased the American Eagle No 4 and the Patrio lodes of Dan McKay Both claims are situated in the Cripple Creek district The sum is not stated

The water is now all out of the Sweet shaft and work is progressing in the 150 east drift. All the machinery is now in place and everything in readiness for an active season's work Fourteen men are employed

A paragraph in these columns regarding Mollie Gibson yesterday should have read "a telegraph message from Aspen instead of a "telephone message" Aspen has no telephone connection with this city

In compiling the short article on the amount of trading done in Mollie Gibson and Argentum Juniata, Mr Arthur A Carnduff's chart was made use of The Gazette's thanks are due to the genial broker

Returns have been received from the ore shipped from the Barbee lease on the Anchor and it ran $50 to the ton When it is taken into consideration that no attempt whatever was made to sort it and that everything hoisted was sent to market, it is an excellent showing

The Gazette was informed yesterday that the New Discovery people had let a contract to sink their shaft to a depth of 300 feet The claim is located on Mineral hill directly north of Cripple Creek town and it is thought that depth is the only thing needed to make Mineral hill as good a producer as any other part of the district. A quantity of rich float has always been found here besides other good signs of pay ore somewhere about The strike that has caused the recent flutter after Star of the West stock is said to have been made on the Rotten Hole lode which conflicts with the Star of the West, the strike being made on a small piece of compromised ground. The New Discovery belongs to the Mutual company

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SHORTY ACQUITTED.

SUCH WAS THE VERDICT IN THE ALBERT M'LAIN CASE.

The Jury Went Out About 6 O'Clock and Reported at 8—Other Local News—The Broadmoor Casino Is to be Open Again This Summer.

Albert McLain, the Bull hill man known to fame as "Dynamite Shorty," has been acquitted in the District court on a charge of having assisted in the blowing up of the Strong mine. The case went to the jury and a verdict was brought in about 8 o'clock last night.

The case opened yesterday with the cross-examination of the defendant. At the conclusion of this the defense rested its case.

The evidence in rebuttal was then begun by the recall of McCullough. In the re-cross-examination witness admitted that he had had trouble with the miners at camp and had been run out of camp. He also admitted to having been in consultation with the prosecuting attorney a number of times since coming down here.

Mr. D. W. Quereau was recalled to show that Shorty and Tully were at the Independence mine soon after the explosion. An interesting point in the cross-examination was that witness admitted that he was at the county jail recently and pointed out a man named Hammerslaugh from Colorado City convicted of stealing brass, as a man who was at the Independence mine that day.

Mrs. Wm. Snell, who keeps the boarding house at the Independence mine, said that she knew the prisoner well and that he was at the bunk house on the 25th.

H. C. Shimp testified to seeing the defendant in Victor on the 25th of May and described his dress. That closed the case.

Judge Harris's instructions only occupied a few minutes in reading and then the arguments were begun.

Mr. Blackmer opened for the people and only spoke about half an hour. Mr. Crowell for the defense spoke an hour and made a very strong plea. It was one of his best efforts as it was the first time he has had a hand in any of the Bull hill cases. Mr. Patterson followed for the defense and spoke three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Goudy for the people did not consume al of the three-quarters of an hour allotted him. Mr. Cunningham, for the defense, was the only attorney connected with the case who did not make a speech as his labor in this case has been largely in hunting the evidence and preparing it for his associates. It was noticeable that in this case the tactics of charging conspiracy on the part of county officials and a desire to convict Bull hill men indiscriminately, were dropped.

The jury went out about 6 o'clock and only two ballots were taken. The first was an informal ballot on going out and it was for acquittal. The jury then discussed the evidence and took another ballot, which was for acquittal. The court was reconvened and the verdict rendered by 8 o'clock.

A juryman afterwards gave it as a reason for the acquittal that the alibi seemed a good one from the evidence while the evidence for the prosecution was not positive enough and conflicted in some ways as to the dress of the defendant on that day.

McLain was not given his liberty but was again placed under arrest on a charge of assault with attempt to kill.

THE CASINO.

Arrangements are in Progress to Open it This Summer.

A meeting of the guarantors to last year's Casino fund was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The report of the secretary and treasurer showed that the season was a most gratifying success. The most interesting part of the meeting, however, was the discussion of the probabilities for the coming season. The owners of the Casino are not in a position to run it themselves, but are willing to make an arrangement similar to that made last season, so that it shall be run by a committee of citizens who are willing to guarantee the expenses up to a certain amount. One of the owners is in the city, and a committee was appointed to talk with him to-day, and settle details as far as possible. All those present were heartily in favor of opening the Casino this season, and of opening earlier than last year, and closing by the first of September. No definite dates can be fixed as yet, but it is probable than the opening will be about the 2d of June. There is no doubt of obtaining an excellent orchestra and the indications are all favorable for the most successful season in the history of the enterprise.

How popular the Casino can be made, and how much it may contribute to the enjoyment of everybody, was fully demonstrated last season, under the able direction of Mr. Nye. For the first time in its history he made it what it ought to be—a really popular resort; and the gate receipts far exceeded the expectations of those who were most sanguine at the beginning of last season. It is probable that Mr. Nye may be induced to accept the directorship of the enterprise for the coming season; and if he does, the success is as certain as anything in the future can be.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Criminal Grind in the First Division.

Following was the business before the First division of the District court yesterday:

People vs. Wm. Kelsey, set for April 15.

People vs. Andy Fletcher, arraigned and plea of not guilty entered. Attorney Dustin assigned to defend. Set for trial April 16.

People vs. Martin Quinlan, plea of not guilty entered. Mr. Goudy assigned to defend. Set for trial April 17.

People vs. J. R. Griffin, arraigned and pleads not guilty. Mr. Danford assigned to defend.

Yesterday afternoon was begun the second trial of E. R. Walter, who is charged with robbing the Midland road by changing the pay rolls. He was tried about a year ago and acquitted but there were other indictments outstanding. The jury was secured just at the hour of adjournment. Mr. Blackmer is being assisted in the prosecution by J. R. Crowell, who represents the company, and Mr. J. K. Goudy and Charles Hartzell are defending.

The names of 24 jurymen were ordered drawn from the box for the May term, returnable on May 14.

P. A. McCurdy vs. Daniel Steffa, trial before the court and judgment for plaintiff for $510.17.

The term of court is rapidly drawing to a close and the court officials are having a hard time. Judge Harris, Mr. Blackmer and the court officers are working eight and nine hours every day in the court room, and many hours after in the preparation of cases.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE LAW AND THE LADY.

An Amusing Trial Now on in the County Court.

There was a new feature in the development of the emancipation of womankind in this city yesterday, and could the old fogies in the East have witnessed it their teeth would have chattered in contemplation of what the world is coming to. The spectacle was that of a woman defending her own case in a court and proudly eschewing the aid of a lawyer. Two years ago Mrs. E. M. Fitzhugh ordered a lot of fruit trees from a man named Spear and when they arrived she refused to take them, claiming that they were not according to contract. He started a suit in the County court to recover the value of the trees, amounting to about $20. The case has been in the courts two years and the defendant has been represented by two or three lawyers, all of whom have finally withdrawn. Yesterday the case came on for trial and the defendant appeared to represent herself. She is a woman of middle age and a good single-handed talker. The court was duly convened and a jury of six selected. Attorney L. W. Cunningham appeared for the defendant, but he wasn't in it to any great extent after the first round or two. All the legal lore of the ages is nothing compared to one woman, and he says he would rather have a dozen Bull hill trials to contend in. Judge Kinsley was smiling and bland as usual and displayed greater patience than is accredited to old Job and the chivalry of a Bayard. A kangaroo court is nothing compared to what was going on there in a few minutes; rules of evidence and common law practice were thrown to the winds. The witnesses were badgered and worried and disputed with until they did not know whether they were afoot or a horseback. The jurymen were convulsed with merriment half the time, his honor was nonplussed and the court stenographer became giddy in trying to keep up with the questions as they were fired in. The bailiff gave up trying to preserve order and Clerk White crouched down behind a high desk in holy horror that the dignified temple of justice, usually the scene of great solemnity, should witness a performance that cannot find its equal in one of Hoyt's farce comedies. When the big clock finally showed 6 p. m. his honor gasped a sigh of relief and hurriedly adjourned court until this morning when the case will be resumed. Standing room will be at a premium this morning and tickets ought to be sold at a dollar apiece for charity.

A suit was started in the District court yesterday entitled J. Maurice Finn vs. W. S. Stratton. The complaint sets up that Finn deeded to Stratton a twelfth interest in the Portland No. 2 claim which he was to hold in trust for the purpose of getting patents. The Portland No. 2 and the Whitehouse No. 2 practically cover the same territory and plaintiff claims that in the compromises and settlement of the disputes over the Whitehouse, Portland, Doubtful and other claims that he did not receive his share. He claims that about $2,500 worth of ore has been taken from the claim. He asks the court to appoint a receiver and that he be awarded a twelfth interest in territory which includes the Whitehouse, Doubtful and other claims. He is represented by Hall and Preston and Thomas, Hartzell and Lee.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

Colorado College is to receive a valuable gift from the First Congregational church in Denver. The library of the late Dr. Coyle has been purchased by this society, and presented to Colorado College. The books will be sent down immediately, and, it is hoped, may be upon the shelves before the end of the Easter vacation.

The Pike's Peak Gun club had another shoot yesterday afternoon. Each member shot at 25 birds and the score was as follows: A. J. Lawton 19, J. W. Cox 14, E. H. Morse 12, D. L. Macaffree 17, J. M. Auld 8, W. Charlton 13, F. M. Boyles 15. Mr. Lawton got the first prize and Mr. Macaffree the second.

Major Insley and Walter Bourne of the Keeley Institute, came down from Denver for a few hours yesterday on their way to Cripple Creek. They are interested in a gold scheme there which they expect to make them more money than they have ever been able to get out of the bi-chloride.

Mark Woodruff, county clerk of Mineral county, of which Creede is the county seat, was in the city yesterday for a few hours shaking hands with old friends. A few years ago Mark was a journeyman printer employed on The Gazette and his friends are glad to know that he is prospering. He reports Creede camp as doing nicely just now.

Henry Miller, employed by the city in digging the sewer trenches on the West Side, was injured yesterday morning by the caving in of an enbankment. His hip was dislocated.

The ladies of the Christian Church will give an Easter social and supper next Saturday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. A confectionery booth with fancy Easter souvenirs will be arranged.

A stated communication of Acacia lodge, No. 85, A. F. and A. M., will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock. All visiting brethren are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. Henry McAllister, Jr., deputy district attorney at Cripple Creek, is down for a few days. Mr. McAllister is kept pretty busy with criminal cases for the district but is also building up a nice law practice at camp. He has established offices in the Price block on Bennett avenue.

A pleasant social was given last evening at the residence of Mrs. Calloway, 222 South Weber, by the young people of the M. E. Church South.

Dr. Slocum leaves to-day for Chicago to attend a meeting of the board of examiners of the Chicago Theological seminary, of which he is a member.

The candidates thus far announced for the coming school-board vacancy are Mrs. S. E. Dunbar and Mr. L. R. Decker.

General W. J. Palmer and family arrived from England yesterday and will take up their residence at Glen Eyrie for the summer.

Mayor Remick, Mayor-elect Plumb and others went to Pueblo yesterday to attend the Loyal Legion banquet.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Henry Ward Beecher once informed a man who came to him complaining of gloomy and despondent feelings, that what he most needed was a good cathartic, meaning, of course, such a medicine as Ayer's Cathartic Pills, every dose being effective.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation; 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

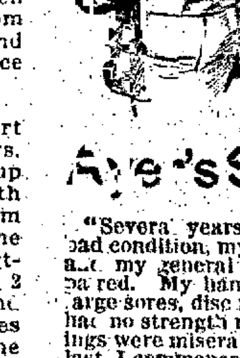
No small objection which young folks had to the old-time spring-medicines was their nauseousness. In our day, this objection is removed and Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful and popular of blood-purifiers, is as pleasant to the palate as a cordial.

Health Restored

ALL RUN DOWN

No Strength nor Energy

Misery



IN THE

EXTREME.

Hands

COVERED

—with—

SORES.

CURED BY

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Several years ago, my blood was in bad condition, my system all run down, and my general health very much impaired. My hands were covered with large sores, discharging all the time. I had no strength nor energy and my feelings were miserable in the extreme. At last, I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla and soon noticed a change for the better. My appetite returned and with it, renewed strength. Encouraged by these results, I kept on taking the Sarsaparilla, till I had used six bottles, and my health was restored."—A. A. Towns, prop. Harris House, Thompson, N. Dak.

AYER'S The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Or Stolen: From Bartlett's ranch, 13 miles south of Colorado Springs, 1 light bay horse, 15 hands high, weight 1000 lbs., no brand, rope mark on left hind fetlock, carries tail to one side, harness marks, tail and mane thin. $25 will be paid if returned to Bartlett's ranch or to Mr. Whitehead, 528 North Nevada.

FOR RENT—Livery stable in Colorado City, the only one in that place, and good trade. Population 3000 people. Address H. B. Quinby, Colorado City, Colo.

WANTED—Someone to go into the livery business in a town of 3000 people. Good stable, and special inducements to the right person. Only stable in town. Z. B. Quinby, Colorado City, Colo.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

HENRY MILLER,

Gravel Roofing.

Estimates Furnished.

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DENVER, COLO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO SELL REAL ESTATE BY GUARDIAN.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In District Court.

To All Whom it may Concern:

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned, guardian of Edna F. Bancroft, George H. Bancroft and Hugh L. R. Bancroft, minor children of H. L. Bancroft deceased, to apply to the Honorable District Court of the Fourth Judicial district, sitting in and for the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, for an order for the sale of the following described real estate belonging to the said minors, situate, lying and being in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, and described as follows, to-wit: Undivided one-half interest in and to lot numbered one (1), in block numbered two (2), in West Bluff addition to the city of Colorado Springs; lots numbered twenty-one (21) and twenty-five (25), in block numbered one hundred and sixty-one (161), in the town of Colorado City.

And that said application will be made to said court or to the Honorable Horace G. Lunt, one of the judges thereof, on Monday, the sixth (6th) day of May, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, at which time and place you may appear and object to said application and petition if you see fit so to do.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., April 9, A. D. 1895.

EMILY L. BANCROFT,
Guardian of Edna F. Bancroft, George H. Bancroft and Hugh L. R. Bancroft, Minor Children of H. L. Bancroft, deceased.

H. K. WING, Attorney for Petitioner.
First publication April 11, 1895.
Last publication April 25, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Wiltse W. Rickard, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1890, in book 112, at page 61, of the records of said county convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to wit:

Lot numbered seven (7) in block numbered two (2), Grand View, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $5.23 and nine for the sum of $4.87 each, payable to the order of the Colorado Loan and Mortgage company respectively on Sept. 1, 1890, and on March 1 and Sept. 1 in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and on March 1, 1895; and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided; and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of $4.87, due March 1, 1895, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but is still due and unpaid; and,

Whereas, Kirke H. Field, the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado, and is unable to act; and,

Whereas, The holder of the said note of $4.87 due March 1, 1895, has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting county clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 22d day of April, A. D., 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the county clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Wiltse W. Rickard, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
First Insertion, March 21, 1895.
Last Insertion, April 18, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Susan T. Dunbar and Simeon J. Dunbar, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1892, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1892, in book 132, on page 432, convey to the undersigned, L. A. Giddings, of El Paso county, as trustee, and, in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county as successor in trust, the following described real estate, situated in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered seven (7) and eight (8) in block "K" in the Edward's addition to Colorado Springs, also lot number three (3) in block "E" in the Edward's addition to the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to E. W. Giddings, Sr., of their certain promissory note for the principal sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually from the date of said note until paid, and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case default is made in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said note or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, or of a breach of any of the covenants or agreements in said deed expressed, then at the election of the legal holder of said note, the whole of the principal sum secured by said deed of trust and the interest thereon shall at once become due and payable, anything in the said note to the contrary notwithstanding, and in that event the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act then the successor in trust shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest and taxes and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on said note of date Aug. 25, 1894, and of date Feb. 25, 1895, and the same is long since due and payable; and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the taxes upon the said property; and

Whereas, the holder of said note has elected and does hereby elect, that the whole of said principal sum and interest secured by said deed of trust shall at once become due and payable;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust; I, L. A. Giddings, trustee aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then my successor in trust aforesaid, will on Monday, the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso and State aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, taxes, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust.

L. A. GIDDINGS,
Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Successor in Trust.

J. E. M'INTYRE, Attorney for trustee.
First insertion March 21, 1895.
Last insertion April 18, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Wheras, Stewart Armstrong, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1890, in book 112, at page 79, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot numbered two (2) in block numbered three (3), Ivywild, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $2.10 and nine for the sum of $7.50 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively on Sept. 1, 1890, and on March 1, and September 1, in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and on March 1, 1895, and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of three of said notes of $7.50 each due respectively on March 1 and September 1, 1894, and on March 1, 1895, and which have not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but are still due and unpaid, and,

Whereas, Kirke H. Field the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and,

Whereas, The holder of the said three notes of $7.50 each has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said notes according to the terms of said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Stewart Armstrong, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 6th day of March, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust.
Date of first publication March 7, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, George W. Sharrock, of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, did, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1891, by his certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of the County of El Paso, on the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1891, in book 73, on page 442, of the records of said county, convey to A. L. Lawton as trustee, certain real estate situate in the Town of Green Mountain Falls, County of El Paso and State of Colorado, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Lots thirty-eight (38) and thirty-nine (39) in block seventeen (17), in Addition two (2) in the Town of Green Mountain Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of his one certain promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., three years after the date thereof for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars ($1,600.00), with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date until paid.

Whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of the default of the payment of said note or any part thereof according to its tenor and effect, then the said trustee may sell the said premises at any time thereafter upon giving notice by an advertisement published for four weeks in any newspaper then published in said county of El Paso, that he will sell the premises herein conveyed at public auction at a day and hour to be by him fixed, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, for cash to the highest and best bidder; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of all of the principal of said note and of the interest thereon from the 21st day of February, A. D. 1894, and

Whereas, the said George W. Sharrock departed this life on or about the first day of October, A. D. 1891, and the County Court of said El Paso county, has had charge of the estate of the said George W. Sharrock since his said decease; and

Whereas, the said promissory note with interest then due was on the 11th day of March A. D. 1895, proved and allowed by the said County Court of El Paso county, as a claim against the estate of the said George W. Sharrock for the purpose of foreclosing this said deed of trust and paying said claim, being the note and interest above mentioned, by sale of the premises above described, and

Whereas, more than one year has elapsed since the date of the decease of the said George W. Sharrock,

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, A. L. Lawton, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., the legal holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority and power in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, and in pursuance to the provisions thereof, will on Monday, the 29th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying the said note and the interest thereon as well as the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated, March 28, 1895.

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.
First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895.

Castings.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, William Frizzell, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1894, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1894, in book 162, at page 223, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to George W. Walker of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot numbered nine (9) in block "B" in Hulbert and Ehrich's subdivision of lots numbered two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10) and eleven (11) in block "B" in the town of Manitou, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $6.75 and nine for the sum of $7.50 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company respectively on July 1, 1894, and on Jan. 1 and July 1 in each of the years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and on Jan. 1, 1899, and

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then George W. Walker the said successor in trust, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of $7.50 due Jan. 1, 1895, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but is still due and unpaid, and

Whereas, Kirke H. Field, the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and

Whereas, The holder of nine of said notes of $7.50 each has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said notes according to the terms of said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, George W. Walker as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said William Frizzell his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 3rd day of April, 1895.

GEORGE W. WALKER,
Successor in Trust.
First insertion April 4, 1895.
Last insertion May 2, 1895.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the legal voters of School district No. 11, in the county of El Paso, will be held at the High School, Platte avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., on the first Monday of May (May 6), 1895, for the purpose of electing one director as follows:

One Director for five years (full term).

All persons intending to become candidates for the office are required to file a written notice at least eight days before the date of the annual election. Notices must be filed with the secretary of the School Board, room 6, High School, not later than 5 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, April 27, 1895.

The ballot boxes will be opened at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. and closed at the hour of 6 p. m., and at 8 o'clock p. m. the meeting will be organized for the transaction of any other business pertaining to school interests that may be legally brought before it.

JOHN N. GREEN,
Secretary School District No. 11, El Paso County, Colo.
First notice published April 4, 1895.